

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[6 of Vol. 32.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

TO OUR READERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE MATURITY of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE having, independently of its literary interest, developed the value of those parts of its plan which serve as RECORDS of Literature and Science, and of the public and domestic History of the Country, the completion and the purchase of the entire Series, from its commencement in 1796 to the present time, has lately become an increased object with its friends and the public. The irregular demand for particular Numbers having however rendered those Numbers scarce, it has, for some time past, been matter of difficulty with the Proprietor to meet the wishes of the Public, by supplying those scarce Numbers, and impracticable to make up complete sets for many new Patrons of the work, who have been desirous of possessing it from the commencement. At length, pressed by numerous applications, he has felt himself warranted, by the increasing demand for back Numbers, and by the regularly increased sale of the current Magazines, in REPRINTING several of the scarce Numbers; and he has now the satisfaction to be able to inform all persons who are desirous of completing and binding their imperfect sets, that every Number of the Monthly Magazine may be had from its commencement, at the regular price of two shillings each.

The public will justly estimate the difficulty of keeping the back Numbers of a periodical work upon sale, when it is stated that every reprint of the Monthly Magazine, costs nearly FORTY POUNDS; and it is evident that the demand cannot support such an expence, beyond a certain extent of Numbers. A period must consequently arrive when it can no longer answer the purpose of a proprietor to reprint back Numbers, as well from the increase of scarce ones, as from decrease of purchasers owing to the increased expence of the series. The inferences, therefore, which the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine wishes his readers to draw from those self-evident positions are, that it is improbable scarce Numbers can for any considerable length of time continue to be reprinted, and consequently that it is necessary that those who are desirous of perfecting or purchasing a complete series, should effect their purpose as soon as convenient.

Till certain scarce Numbers had been reprinted, the value of sets had risen in public auctions from twenty-five to thirty guineas; but the reproduction of those Numbers has enabled the Proprietor, for a limited period, to offer complete sets of THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES, with calf backs, uncut, at SIXTEEN GUINEAS the set; or with Russia backs at seventeen pounds, twelve shillings;—single volumes at fourteen shillings per volume;—or single numbers at the regular price of two shillings.

For the convenience of persons who find it troublesome or inconvenient to get their Numbers bound, exchanges will be made of complete sets bound, for clean Numbers, and a proportionate deduction made.

Orders may be addressed either directly to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, No. 47, Ludgate Hill, or through the medium of the booksellers and dealers in books in every part of the empire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEWS of the PRESENT STATE of the GERMAN UNIVERSITIES, particularly of the NEW UNIVERSITY of BERLIN; by a GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

IN the present age, when political metamorphoses succeed each other with such astonishing rapidity, the deaths and births of Universities are likewise become common events in Germany—those venerable institutions which in former times did not arrive at maturity in less than a century, and were never extinguished, except by great public convulsions, or by the decay of decrepitude.—The once-celebrated universities of *Helmstaedt*, *Altdorf*, and *Rinteln*, have expired within about two years, and many others are fast approaching towards their dissolution! *RUEHSZ*, one of the most assiduous professors of the University of *Greifswald*, says, in the preface to the fourth volume of his new History of Sweden: “The school of learning, of which I have been a member, which subsisted for three centuries and a half, and which has by various means diffused knowledge and science through the world, and which the last sovereign of *Pomerania* considered as established by his fostering care for ever, is now threatened with annihilation.”

A similar fate doubtless impends over the long-established seat of learning at *Erfurt*: that university containing, a few weeks ago, but thirteen students; and one of the professors, *DOMINICUS*, whose learning and writings have spread his fame into foreign countries, having recently changed his vocation in the university into a stewardship in the now-insignificant house of *Erfurt*!

This melancholy state of ancient establishments is however happily relieved by the effulgent appearance of new luminaries, which are calculated to give fresh weight to the cause of learning in that part of Europe. The lover of literature, therefore, must derive satisfaction from the assurance published in the German papers, that the NEW UNIVERSITY of BERLIN was positively to be opened about the middle of October, when courses of lectures in the four faculties were to be read.

This spirited revival of learning in a state which politically labors under heavy embarrassments, cannot fail to interest, not only the natives of Germany, but every well-wisher and promoter of science, whether he live on the banks of

the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, or the Thames. All those to whom the KING entrusted the management of this concern, have, it appears, individually done their duty, with praiseworthy solicitude. It is indeed to be regretted that *HUMBOLDT* has recently returned to politics; yet he is nevertheless solicitous to advance the public lectures in Berlin; and the venerable CHANCELLOR *HARDENBERG* promotes their success as much as present circumstances permit. *PRINCE HENRY'S PALACE*, of which the KING has made a present to the new university, will be the most magnificent, as well as the most convenient, Temple of Science in Europe; containing no less than ten spacious halls for lecturing, exclusively of a large assembly-room, to which the students may retire during intervening hours. Other parts of this palace are designed for Galleries of Works of Arts, and Museums of Natural History. Here the famous *MOITHERIC* Cabinet of Anatomy, in conjunction with *LIBERKUNIC'S* Preparations, the Great Mineral Cabinet, the *HOFFMANN* and *GERESHEIM* Cabinet for other departments of Natural History, and various other collections, have been deposited in spacious and convenient rooms.

Care has likewise been taken to select judicious and experienced professors and superintendants, who, with appropriate lectures and proper collections and demonstrations, will be able to give animation to those immense stocks of dead rareties and treasures. In comparative Anatomy and Zoology, the celebrated *RUDOLPHY*, of *Greifswald*, has been appointed, who, in his late work on insects, opened a new field in Zoology. The excellent Mineral Cabinet at *Berlin*, that precious relic of *KARSTEN*, will likewise be removed to the University-Palace. *PROFESSOR WEISS*, from *Leipsic*, is appointed its superintendent and lecturer. Far from insignificant or trifling are the presents of the patriotic *COUNT HOFFMANNSEGG*, author and editor of the splendid *Flora Lusitanica*. More than thirty chests of the rarest natural curiosities from the *Brazils* and the tropical countries of *America*, which is yet to be enlarged by exchanges made for articles from *New South Wales* and other southern countries, constitute the basis for a grand Museum of Natural History. *Dr. GERSENHEIM*, from *Dresden*, has, with the assistance of his late friend *PALLAS* and others, collected a Zoophytic Cabinet, no less valuable than

than comprehensive, which he has presented to the KING of PRUSSIA, for the use of the new university. The care of this collection has been committed to the learned ILLGER, a profound explorer of nature, who has been called from Brunswick to the new university, as particularly capable of rendering this collection of curiosities useful. The KING has likewise, for the same museum, recently purchased of HERBST, a clergyman at Berlin, his famous collection of crustaceous fish; and negotiations for various other collections have been set on foot. If to these be united the regularly classified botanical-garden, under the care of the great WILDENOW, the whole will not fail to be productive of the most gratifying results in the study of physiology.

The celebrated HERMSTAEDT will read lectures on Technology and Chemistry, and will be ably supported and assisted by other eminent chemists. A course of lectures on Mathematics and Astronomy, will be delivered by Professors TRALLERS and OLTMANN. TRALLERS will have apartments in the palace, where a small observatory is to be built for practical instruction, and rooms will be prepared for him for the purpose of making experiments in the theory of colours, constructed after the plan of GOETHE. The Royal Observatory, over which BODE and IDELER preside, will likewise be included in the arrangement, because the Academy of Arts and Sciences is in every respect to be closely united with the university. Professor REIL, from HALLE, with a salary adequate to his merit, has been appointed over the department of Medicine; and will accordingly commence his lectures in the course of the present winter. The counsellor of state, HUFELAND, will also preside over a department of the university, and deliver lectures on various economical subjects. Practical Surgery is to be taught by BERNSTEIN, from Halle. Other physicians and professors of medicine and surgery, who have long constituted at Berlin an independent school, to which students from different parts of the country resorted, will now be united with the University; an arrangement which, it is expected, will be attended with the happiest effects.—For the JURIDICAL department, SAVIGNY, from Landshut, has been engaged, and will begin a course of lectures on civil law. Several other publicists at Göttingen, Heidelberg,

Leipsic, and Jena, have likewise been applied to. SCHMALZ and other lawyers of established celebrity need only be mentioned.—The faculty of Theology was not in October sufficiently organised; DE WETTE, invited from Heidelberg, was nevertheless to begin to deliver a course of lectures critical and explanatory.—Whatever appertains to antiquarian knowledge and philology will be taught by the celebrated WOLFUS; to which department his Latin lectures, delivered last winter, were considered as a formal introduction. BUTTMANN, SPALDING, HEINDORF, and BERNHARDI, will assist in reading lectures in their respective sciences. WILKON and SARTORIUS are to preside over the historical department. The bare mention of a FICHTE and a SCHLEIERMACHER suffices to indicate that abstract philosophy has not been disregarded. The university is therefore now opened, both for masters and for students. It is governed by an appropriate academic senate; and will be provided with every arrangement that has for centuries been tried, approved, and adopted, as useful in the discipline of great public schools.

The University at Helmstaedt merits, above all others, an impressive notice at its dissolution. Its influence on the culture and improvement of science, in Germany, was so considerable, that its fame will be reiterated by remote posterity. In those prosperous times when, about 1634, it was the common parent of learning within the dominions of seven, and about 1641 of three, illustrious principalities; it was justly styled "their most splendid ornament and most valuable treasure." It lost much of its ancient splendor, when George II. in 1737, resumed the property bestowed on it by his predecessors; and erected at Göttingen, under the direction of MUNCHHAUSEN, the GEORGIA AUGUSTA. Well may to the latter be addressed the line of HORACE: *O matre pulchra filia pulchrior!*

The daughter did not merely obscure the mother's lustre, but, the latter being dead, the former becomes the heiress of the deceased. But Helmstaedt will nevertheless receive due honours after her demise; the learned BRUNS having, previous to his being removed from Helmstaedt, began to publish a Register of the famous men who had distinguished that seat of learning; to which the University Library furnished materials, which had been collected with indefatigable

defatigable research by BODE. The first part of this tribute to departed excellence, was published at Halle in 1810, under the title of "Literary Merits of the Professors of *Helmstaedt*."

Göttingen, meanwhile, bids defiance to the ravages of time and war, and is even at present distinguished by the munificence and solicitude of the youthful monarch of Westphalia, whose motto, "*je les unis*," appears in this respect to be descriptive of his conduct. The 19th of August will never be forgotten in the annals of this University. After having been expected for several days, King JEROME arrived about noon, escorted by a guard of honour, which consisted of students and doctors. The Academic Body was formally presented by Baron LEIST, in the library hall; on which occasion the present pro-rector HUGO, and the astronomer GAUSS, were invested with the order of the Westphalian Crown.

The library of *Göttingen*, already one of the most useful and most complete in Europe, is to be enlarged. The adjacent church will be annexed to it, and will immediately be prepared at the king's expence. This enlargement is the more necessary, as *Göttingen* is to be enriched with all the valuable manuscripts and books of the *Helmstaedt* library which the former does not as yet possess. The remaining part is to be shared by the Universities of *Halle* and *Marburg*. Part of the *Helmstaedt* library, with the concurrence of *Göttingen*, is to be added to the library at *Wolfenbüttel*, which then will be rich in ancient manuscripts and prints; notwithstanding *Langer* had delivered to the French many valuable antiquities.

After the ceremony above adverted to, King JEROME surveyed the Museum of Natural History, whither BLUMENBACH has removed his collection of skulls.

The professors were also indemnified for some losses, and had their salaries augmented. Those who had received invitations to remove to foreign Universities, have promises of further additions to their income. Baron LEIST, superintendent of all the Universities and schools in Westphalia, is indefatigable in exerting himself to promote, as much as possible, the prosperity of those institutions. HEYNE, the NESTOR of *Göttingen*, has especially obtained, as he merited, the confidence and friendship of this minister.

The new Astronomical Observatory at *Göttingen* will be completed with the utmost expedition early in the ensuing year. HARDING, the celebrated discoverer of *Juno*, is in the mean time, at the king's expence, gone to Paris, to confer with the astronomers of France.

HALLE has likewise experienced, in a very distinguished manner, the patronage of King Jerome and his ministers, who seem to be zealous to afford succour to the arts and sciences. The finances of this academic institution lately amounted only to 50,700 francs, whereas the expences exceeded 106,300 francs; the deficiency has, however, been supplied; and the annual salaries augmented with 8,100 francs. This University sustained a considerable loss by REIL's removal to BERLIN.

The literary institutions of *Franconia* have been considerably augmented from the funds of the suppressed school at *Closterbergen*; and the *Padagogium*, which continues to be directed by the Chancellor NIEMEYER, and which, for the education of youth, is one of the most flourishing and best-regulated schools of the country, receives equal, and in some respects greater, support from the King of *Westphalia*, than it used to receive from the King of *Prussia*. The botanic garden, under the immediate care and direction of SPRENGEL, is, for variety and rarity, particularly distinguished among the German University gardens. The library alone receives annually from King Jerome, the sum of 1,800 dollars, for the purchase of new books and other necessary articles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, on the subject of chess, in the Magazine of last month, must have been peculiarly unfortunate in his researches into the various treatises which have appeared on what he justly styles "that interesting game," in not being able to collect from them the meaning of the term *Gambit*. I should rather have supposed the enquiry to have proceeded from some Tyro in the art, who had never looked into any treatise; and indeed it were just as reasonable to expect that a scholar, who had perused all the learned disquisitions on the ancient Grecian drama, should have been at

at a loss to ascertain the meaning of the word *chorus*.

Perhaps, as "Dryden alone escaped the judging eye" of the poetical critic mentioned by Pope, the name of Philidor may not have occurred in the course of his investigations to your correspondent. If so, it may not be amiss to inform him that an excellent edition of the "Analyses of Chess," by that celebrated professor, has been recently published, with many additional notes and illustrations. The editor of this work has not given his name, but he appears to be an admirable adept in the game, and his occasional comments are very masterly.

The term *Gambit*, (vide vol. i. p. 295) is adopted from the Italian, being a figurative expression borrowed from the art of wrestling; and it signifies properly *a fall by tripping up*, involving in it the idea of an unexpected attack, by which the party assailed is suddenly circumvented. The technical meaning of it is well known, to all persons who have studied the game of chess, to be a sacrifice of the king's bishop's, or queen's bishop's, pawn at a second move, with a view to gain a superior position; by which, if the skill and vigilance of the adverse party is not unremittingly exerted, a check mate will be the result in a very few moves. If the players are both proficient in the game, the chances are generally accounted nearly equal. At least this is allowed in relation to the queen's gambit, as *the gambit pawn*, that is, the pawn doubled upon the adjoining one, cannot be sustained with respect to the king's gambit, authorities somewhat differ. The Academy of Chess, which flourished about two centuries ago at Naples, after a critical analysis of the king's gambit, came to the conclusion that he who plays it should lose, with whom Salvio, Lolli, and most other writers on this game, agree. But Philidor, himself an host, maintains that the king's gambit is equally safe with the queen's, and that the best defence may draw the game, but cannot win; and he avoids as a treacherous speculation the attempt to sustain the gambit pawn. The ingenuity which has been displayed in the discussion of this question is truly wonderful, and is calculated to afford great amusement to those who possess the patient and persevering attention requisite for entering into all the intricacies of this difficult game. Philidor gives more than thirty exemplifications of the different modes of playing

the gambit; but the defences set up by the ablest masters, in opposition to this manœuvre, are so strong, that the opinion entertained by Philidor of its safety does not seem to gain ground. The defence of Salvio, in particular, is said by the late editor of Philidor's Analysis, to comprise a spear as well as a shield. And, upon the whole, though the gambit will invariably succeed against a player not perfectly skilled in the game, it is seldom or never hazarded by any adept against an equal player.

Chess appears to have been more cultivated by the Italians than any other occidental nation. The names of Lolli, Salvio, Greco, Damiano, &c. are well known as accomplished players, but those French writers on this game, to whom your correspondent alludes, I have not been fortunate enough to meet with. It may be proper just to add that your correspondent speaks of the Cunningham gambit as if it were something different from the mode of play already described; but, after all his researches, how can he need the information included in the first elements of the game, that, technically speaking, the only gambits are those of the king and queen? The Cunningham gambit being only one mode, and, by the acknowledgment of all players, a most brilliant and ingenious one, of playing the king's gambit, though the result is still a subject of doubt and discussion.

Nov. 11, 1811.

P.S. As a short and amusing specimen of this well-known manœuvre, you will, I flatter myself, allow room for the following example, taken from the first back-game of the Cunningham gambit. Vide Philidor's Analysis, vol. ii. p. 9.

I.

W. King's pawn 2 squares,

B. The same.

II.

W. King's bishop's pawn 2 squares,

B. The pawn takes the pawn.

III.

W. King's knight to his bishop's 3d,

B. King's bishop to his king's 2d.

IV.

W. King's bishop to queen's bishop's 4th,

B. The King's bishop gives check.

V.

W. The knight's pawn interposes,

B. The pawn takes the pawn.

VI.

W. The king castles,

B. The pawn takes the pawn and checks.

VII.

W. King to his Rook's square,

B. King's bishop to his king's 2d.

VIII.

VIII.

W. King's bishop takes the pawn and checks,

B. The king takes the bishop.

IX.

W. King's knight to adverse king's 4th square, giving and discovering check,

B. King to his 3d square.

X.

W. Queen checks at king's knight's 4th,

B. King takes the knight.

XI.

W. Queen checks at adverse king's bishop's 4th,

B. King to his queen's 3d square.

XII.

W. Queen gives check-mate at adverse queen's 4th.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM lately returned from a tour through a large portion of the kingdom and, my journey having been one of mere health and amusement, I did not, like some travellers, draw up the glasses of my chaise and take a consoling nap, to prevent, or overcome, the fatigues of travelling. I was not a little surprised to observe the different degrees of excellence to which the science of agriculture had arrived in the different counties through which I passed; and I propose to give some few hints, arising out of those observations, through the medium of your Miscellany.

The first remark that struck me was the great difference in the progress of improvement between the graziers and the farmers of most of the counties through which I passed. I scarcely travelled through a single parish in which I did not observe an extraordinary improvement in every sort of stock since I last took the same tour, about seven years since. Among the sheep the progress has been rapid, almost beyond credibility; among the horned cattle it has been considerable, though certainly inferior; and among the swine no unimportant amelioration is becoming perceptible; and the long-eared, flat-sided, heavy-boned, Lincolnshire breed, is beginning to give place to the fine-boned, prick-eared, barrel-bodied, Berkshire carcase. As well from my own observation as from the information I collected, I incline to attribute these improvements in a very great degree to the number of agricultural societies that have, of late years, been formed in almost every part of the kingdom, and to the premiums

which have been distributed by them, and by certain individuals of rank and fortune, for approved specimens of every description of stock. Previous to these institutions, I verily believe, more than half the graziers, throughout the country, were ignorant what points constituted beauty in the animals their farms produced. There is scarcely a county now in the united kingdom where some standard of perfection for contemplation and for imitation is not to be found. Whatever might be the circumstance that first recommended these pursuits to the notice of the superior orders, whether founded in reason or originating in caprice, the taste for them is now become so general, the concomitant improvements are become so perceptible, and the occupation is esteemed so intrinsically creditable, that we may undoubtedly anticipate incalculable advantages in national œconomy and political strength.

But, however extended may be patronage, however widely the influence of example may be diffused by the zeal of either individuals or associations, some stimulus of a different kind seems still to be wanting, or the inferiority of progress in the improvement of agriculture (properly so designated) to that which has taken place in the breeding of cattle, would not be so perceptible as it undoubtedly appears. Patronage, whether collective or individual, can only reward industry and ingenuity in particular instances, can only stimulate emulation by a public relation of successful experiments and approved exhibitions; and these are almost exclusively applied, are perhaps almost exclusively applicable, to instances of excellence in the breeding and feeding of stock, and that for the most obvious of reasons; viz. that the proofs of success in an ox or a sheep are capable of being produced at any particular places of meeting, where the patrons and promoters of this science are occasionally collected, for the purposes of comparison, of discussion, of publication, and of reward. Such cannot be, at least in any comprehensive manner, the case with improvements in the cultivation of land, inasmuch as few specimens of success in this way are capable of exhibition at a distance from the particular spot where the experiment has been made. The progress indeed of any new system may be there reported, the effect may there be described; but, after all, the information will extend but
a little

a little way beyond the circle in which it was given, and therefore the benefit will be circumscribed within very narrow limits. What seem to me to be particularly wanted, are some plain and intelligible treatises upon agriculture, neither too scanty to convey the information necessary for the adoption of any new experiment, nor too bulky to be perused, without impatience or confusion by minds but moderately informed. These ought to comprise a popular discussion of first principles; a general investigation of remote causes; some explanation of the process and progress of vegetation; neither so simple and elementary, perhaps, as to be altogether beneath the notice of the educated gentleman; but certainly not so abstruse and scientific as to be above the capacity of the practical farmer, for whose instruction it should be principally designed.

Science is grateful to the mind of every man, and is scarcely ever rejected but where the real or supposed difficulties of obtaining it deter him from the attempt. We have, it may be said, already numerous treatises on the subject of agriculture, indeed so numerous are they that a cursory observer might suppose there was little occasion for new information, and less for insisting on the old. But the objections to which most of them are liable, a transient examination will convince any one, are almost commensurate with their quantity. When they promise to teach agriculture as a science, they are lectures on chemistry, essays on mechanics, or treatises on mineralogy: where we expect to find a plain and intelligible enquiry into the properties of soils, we are surprised into an elaborate investigation of phosphoric acids, or metallic oxydes; when we open a page that professes to treat of implements in husbandry, we find it a philosophical solution of problems respecting levers, axes, and rotatory motion. It is almost unnecessary to add, that these are not adapted for general service, and perhaps least of all for the mass of practical farmers.

Having thus instanced the species of publications which do not answer the necessary purpose, the natural inference will nearly lead to a conclusion of what would do so; but were it otherwise, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed sufficiently on your pages for a single effort, and therefore shall reserve what further has occurred to my observation till some future occasion.

CINCINNATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING on various former occasions experienced your obliging attention to my applications, I am again induced to request you will, in one shape or another, introduce into your excellent and widely-circulating Miscellany, the purport of the present address, concerning which, neither from books nor from living authorities, have I been able to procure any satisfactory information.

It was currently reported several years ago, that, in consequence of the annexation, to the imperial crown of France, of the continental territories of the King of Sardinia, the French government had set earnestly to work in improving the various communications across the Alps, from France and Switzerland to Italy. In the accomplishment of a design so truly laudable, it was said they had opened a road practicable even for wheel-carriages, all along the southern bank of the lake of Geneva, from that town, as far as the entrance into the valley of the Rhone, where that river discharges itself into the lake, and thence leading up to the two principal passes over the Alps, by the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon.

There was always a carriage-road from Geneva to within five or six miles of the head of the lake, along the southern bank; but the lofty mountains on that side pressed upon and hung over the lake, for that remaining space, in such a way as to allow but a very narrow and dangerous path to be scooped out of their slopes, admitting a mule or a horse to pass only with very great caution and risk. When I was last at Geneva, in 1791, the led-horse of a traveller, terrified at the precipice beneath him, on that narrow shelf, or cornice, started instinctively against the mountain side, and rebounded over the precipice into the lake, where he perished.

Now, Sir, what I am very desirous to know is, whether it be really true that a road, practicable for carriages, has been opened along the foot of that mountainous tract, from the plains of Chablais, into the Lower Valais; and likewise whether any attempts have been made to facilitate the passage over the mountains, in an easterly direction, from the valley of Chamouny, down into that of the Rhone, in the neighbourhood of Martigny.

My purpose in these enquiries is not merely to gratify an idle curiosity, but to

to assist in the determination of a much contested point of ancient history and topography, on which I have, for some time past, been busy in assembling materials: I mean the course followed by Annibal from the banks of the Rhone, in the south of France, over the Alps, to those of the Po in Italy. If therefore this latter shall deserve to be noticed in the *Monthly Magazine*, I doubt not but that some one of your correspondents will take the trouble either to afford me the information requested, or to point out proper sources from which it may be procured.

MELOXENUS.

London, Nov. 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent L. (No. 217, page 129,) asks, "What means there are of acquiring the knowledge of our language, as written or spoken in this country during the Heptarchy." With your permission I will endeavour briefly to answer his question.

First, Let the student read, in Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," what relates to language, taking heed, however, not to depend on all his etymologies. He may also look at an interesting chapter on the same subject, in Camden's "Remaines concerning Britain." In the editor's preface and notes to Fortescue, on Monarchy, (a work on all accounts deserving attention) the advantages of Saxon learning are pointed out, and many curious etymologies explained. He will, however, find his chief assistance in Mr. Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons," which contains dissertations on the language, literature, and poetry, of our ancestors, and will give the reader a distant prospect of that field of knowledge, which I trust he will be induced to explore with a closer attention: his labour will not be unrequited.

The student must now be possessed of Lye's Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, by Manning; the foundation of a Saxon library: this work is still to be procured without difficulty, but it is much to be regretted that all other books of this kind are extremely scarce. As to Grammars, let the enquirer take any he can meet with. The best are, perhaps, that in Hicks's "Thesaurus" (an excellent abridgment of which is in a thin octavo volume), a work in quarto by the same learned hand; and the grammar prefixed to Lye's Dictionary, before-mentioned.

These works, very properly, are written in Latin: it is surely much better to explain a language through the medium of another language, than by its own synonyma, or by a different orthography of the self-same words; either of which methods must often confuse the learner; besides, the Latin tongue is conveniently fixed, definite, and universal. There is an "English Saxon Grammar," (by Mrs. Elstob) in the English language; but its rules are verbose, and sometimes redundant or unnecessary.

After a little of the common grammatical exercise which is necessary to the attainment of every language, I would advise the student to read any part of the Saxon Gospels; either Foxe's, (published in the reign of Elizabeth,) or Marshall's, with the vulgate Latin. He may also use the Gospel of St. Matthew, with a literal version, by the late Mr. Henshall,* but too much reliance must not always be placed on the ingenious notes of this writer.

Other portions of the Holy Scriptures, which have been printed in a Saxon dress, are curious reliques of the language; as the Psalter, by John Spelman; and the Heptateuch, Book of Job; and Gospel of Nicodemus, by Thwaites. The New-Testament writers are, however, to be preferred by the learner, as he may compare the early versions above-mentioned with that of Wiclif; and this will be found a highly entertaining and instructive mode of study.

Your correspondent has limited his enquiry to the time of the Heptarchy, but I would not recommend him to confine his researches only to that era. Writers, down to the age of the Norman kings, though they gradually lose the idiomatic purity of our language, become more intelligible to the modern reader, as they begin to approach the corrupted, degenerate, standard of modern English. Indeed the difficulty of reading pure Saxon is comparatively trifling to one who is familiar even with the dialect of Chaucer and Gower; or our elder historians, Langtoft and Robert Gloucester.

With the books recommended above, and others to which they will refer him, together with a little zeal in the use of them, any person may soon be enabled to read the works of our immortal Alfred, the poems of Cædmon, the Histories of

* Published by Messrs. White and Co. Fleet-street, of whom I believe Lye's Dictionary may be had.

Beda, the Saxon Chronicle, the Laws of Ina and of Edward; and in these will be found the basis of our national annals, and the records of our national liberties, delivered in the genuine simplicity and energy of our national tongue.

Nov. 13, 1811.

A. T.

P.S. The above remarks being drawn more from recollection of books, than immediate reference, some little inaccuracy may perhaps be pardoned in them, should any appear.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of your correspondent H. in your last volume, page 512, on the cultivation of the apple-tree, are deserving of consideration, on many accounts. In order to arrive at a thorough knowledge of its natural history, nothing is so desirable as that different persons, residing in the cyder counties, should communicate their experience and observations upon the culture and management of it; and it would be well if they would at the same time communicate their different methods of practice in the making of cyder. The public would then be in possession of many valuable facts, and be enabled to draw conclusions of much interest: and, although I can hardly subscribe to the opinion of one of your correspondents, that the discovery of the steam-engine is of more value than all the epic poems that have ever been written; yet I can readily admit that every thing connected with the arts of life is of primary importance; and that it may be more necessary for the bulk of mankind to know how to brew and to bake, to sow and to reap, with the greatest advantage, as well as to know how to make the best cyder, rather than to scan a verse of Homer, or comprehend the Principia of Newton: indeed, one of our greatest poets says, that this is "the prime wisdom."

Your correspondent H. mentions, and I admit that it is also sometimes remarked here by the farmers, that the apple-tree will not flourish "when gravel lies at a little distance from the surface." His experience may teach him so; but, as far as concerns mine in this neighbourhood, no such conclusion is warranted. The western part of this parish contains somewhat about one hundred and fifty acres of land in orchards, and lying almost all of them directly on gravel, at a small distance from the surface, that is, from twelve to eighteen inches. Their average distance from the Bristol Channel

is about one mile and a half; but they are well sheltered, for the most part, from our cutting north-westerly winds; and we find, that, in proportion as they are well sheltered, so generally is their produce. The eastern side of this parish, at an average distance from the sea of three miles, has no gravel at all, being a deep rich soil, with clay under it; and I am convinced, that the apple-trees neither grow faster there, nor is the cyder better in quality, than what is produced westward on the gravel. So much for experience.

I do not wish, by what I am going to observe, to discourage the trial of the apple-tree in other counties and situations, where none is now to be found; but I think that there is pretty strong presumption for believing that, if soil has not so much concern in the cultivation of the apple-tree as is commonly supposed, climate and situation have; it will be found, for this county in particular, that the banks through the whole course of the river Parret, produce apple-trees in abundance, and excellent cyder—And I think the same may be said of the rivers Brue and Axe—That around the Quantock Hills, particularly south-westward of them, although the climate is confessedly warmer, yet the trees do not thrive so well, nor is the produce plentiful. Again in the north-eastern district of this county, if I am not misinformed, the apple-trees neither grow so well, nor is the produce so plentiful or good. I think it may be assumed as a fact, that northern or north-eastern hilly ground is almost always unfavourable to the apple-tree, and indeed hilly ground in general.

Concerning the best method of making cyder, and the fruit necessary to make the best, so many opinions are afloat, that were a stranger to come into this county to learn the art, I am afraid that he would think us a most capricious set of mortals. As to the fruit, some choose the Cadbury, (I give our provincial names) others the Jersey, others the Long-Stem-Veining, others South-Hams, and some the Cockage; some the Devonshire-Red-Streak, others the Dorsetshire; but we are all agreed in this, that few, if any, apples, which ripen early, make good cyder. By early, I mean any time before the middle of September. In my own orchard I have but the Cadbury, Stubbord, Pit-Crab, and Devonshire-Red-Streak, whose names I know; the rest, by far the greater part, are to me, non-descripts, but most valuable

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luable on account of the goodness of the fruit for cyder. One wine pint of the recently-expressed juice, usually weighs from 17 to 17½ ounces, avoirdupoise: a sure proof of the presence of much saccharine matter, and consequently must make strong cyder. I usually suffer my fruit to drop off the trees, till about the middle of October, taking care to pitch it up every two or three days; and, after it is collected, I keep it as long as I can before it begins to decay; finding that the longer the fruit is kept, the better the cyder, as a considerable evaporation of water from the fruit will take place, or, in other words, it will shrink: the saccharine principle, as well as the acid, remain the same; or are, perhaps, improved. As to the mode of pressing, some use hair-bags; others, hair-cloths: I use straw. After the juice is expressed, I immediately put it into proper casks; and, as soon as the fermentation is sufficiently gone through to permit a bung in the hole of the cask, I stop it down, and never touch it in any way, either by racking, or putting hops to it, or adding any thing whatever; being persuaded that, if the fruit be good and the cyder properly made, and that too before any frost sets in, nothing of the kind is necessary; but, on the contrary, that the racking of cyder, perfectly fermented, injures it.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Nov. 19, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of the Numbers of the Monthly Magazine, published some years ago, will be found a paper, containing an "Abstract of the General Principles of Logic." If I can depend on the retentive powers of my memory, that paper did not embrace the whole subject; and your correspondent, I think, promised to complete his design in a subsequent communication, which I do not remember to have afterwards appeared. As you favoured the Essay in question with a place in your very valuable and widely circulated publication, I may presume, that you are still disposed to distinguish, in the same manner, any disquisition of a similar nature; and, as your former correspondent left his sketch unfinished, I send you for insertion the following *Synopsis*, which appears to me to comprehend the principal departments of the kindred Sciences of Logic and Metaphysics; and which, unless I deceive myself, may be of some little use to the student of these sciences, by pointing

out to him the path of inquiry, and by serving, in a greater or less degree, as a guide to him, through those more intricate mazes, where, in certain stages of his progress, he may be in danger of losing his way, or of getting bewildered. It may, however, be meet, that I should previously give you a very brief statement of the circumstances in which the paper here respectfully offered to your consideration, originated.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, that a scheme for filling up some vacant chairs in a foreign University, was some years ago in agitation in this place, and attracted a considerable share of the public attention, as it exposed those concerned to serious trouble, and ultimately resulted in very unpleasant and indeed mortifying consequences, both here and in other parts of the island. I may be permitted to observe, as it is well known, that a certain noble peer of the realm very highly interested himself in these arrangements, and, misapprehending the nature of the trust reposed in him by the University in question, or by its agents in this island, conceived himself authorised to dispose of the professorships vacant at that period. In consequence of his lordship's representations, several gentlemen here were induced to accept of his offers, among whom I was one. The chair of Logic and Metaphysics was tendered to me; and, having duly examined the prospect which was thus opened up to me, and the encouragements held out to my acceptance, circumstanced as I was, I did not deem it prudent to decline the situation.

Conceiving my nomination to be fixed and decided, and looking forward to the discharge of my duty, and to the period of my leaving this country, which I was taught to believe would be in the course of a very few months, I immediately entered on a course of laborious and extensive reading and study, in order to prepare myself for the task which had been devolved upon me. I was moreover at considerable expense in furnishing myself with books, and such other things as a man having such views, would necessarily require for his outfit.

The issue of this scheme is also well known. After having in this manner suffered very great and serious inconveniences, and been kept in the most uneasy and tormenting suspense for many months, until my patience was completely exhausted, I was at length

given

given to understand, that my appointment (like the rest) was wholly unauthorised, and that my nomination was consequently superseded.

It was when the arrangement stated above was in train, I composed in the Latin language (as required of me by the noble lord, from whom I received my appointment) the *Syllabus*, or Outlines of the Course of Lectures which I proposed to deliver. Of this *Syllabus* I send you a literal translation, trusting that you will consider it of sufficient importance to deserve to be recorded in the Monthly Magazine.*

January 16, 1811. DUN. FORBES.

Heads of a Course of Lectures on Logic and Metaphysics.

INTRODUCTION.

Logic Defined, and its Place in the Circle of the Sciences ascertained.

The term Logic has been understood by philosophers in two different senses. —1. Philosophical writers understand by this word, the *Syllogistic Art*, or the art of reasoning through the instrumentality of syllogisms; an art which claims Aristotle for its inventor. 2. But this term is more frequently used by modern logicians, to designate that department of the philosophy of the human mind, by whose means we endeavour to guard against those errors to which we are exposed in conducting our processes of ratiocination; and from which, moreover, the faculty of invention derives assistance and information, in the investigation of truth.

Both these kinds of logic do indeed aim at the attainment of the same ends; but, with respect to the strength and solidity of the principles on which they rest, the difference between them is radical and essential.

I conceive it would be foreign to my purpose in this Logical Index, to treat in detail of the history, the utility, or the misapplication, of this branch of the philosophy of mind. These topics will, with more propriety, come under review, either in my Preliminary Lectures, or in subsequent parts of the Course. At pre-

* I was taught to understand that my *Syllabus* was to be transmitted to the University as a specimen of my professional knowledge, whereby the members of that seminary might judge of the competency of my talents, to perform my academical duties; and I have reason to believe that it was in fact transmitted. See Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal; vol. ii. page 500.

sent the heads of the principal subjects, which the science of Logic embraces, and the methods to be pursued in investigating the nature, and in pointing out the importance, of these subjects, according to my judgment, claim our exclusive attention.

As a suitable prelude to the Course, I shall in the Preliminary Lectures endeavour to give a cursory, but accurate, view of the origin and progress of philosophy in general; of the most celebrated sects of philosophers, both ancient and modern; and of the principal tenets of their respective schools.

In this summary statement of the opinions of philosophers, I shall take an opportunity of discussing more particularly the history and the abuse of logic; and I shall, moreover, endeavour to define, with greater precision, the boundaries of that science, and to mark out its appropriate province.

In respect to the history of philosophy in general, we shall carry on our investigations through three very long and comprehensive periods, or epochs.

1st. We shall inquire into the state of philosophy, from the beginning of the world to the foundation of the Roman Republic. To this *epocha*, the investigation of oriental philosophy may, in my opinion, with propriety be referred.

2ndly. The next period comprehends the History of Philosophy, from the building of Rome, to the revival of learning in the fifteenth century. The different sects of Grecian philosophers, and the characteristic tenets respectively maintained by these various sects, will fall to be discussed under this division of our abridgment. We shall here likewise take occasion to advert to the importation of philosophy from Greece into Rome; to investigate the progress of the opinions of the respective masters in philosophy, among that people; and to point out the most eminent patrons and converts to the peculiar tenets of each Grecian sect.

3rdly. The third and last great *epocha* in the History of Philosophy, comprehends the period from the revival of letters to the present times. The state of Philosophy in Modern Europe, during the three last centuries, will close our succinct *Coup d'oeil* of its history.

Having premised this brief sketch of philosophical opinions, in different ages, and different periods of the world, I shall proceed to examine with a keener eye, and a closer attention, my

own peculiar department in this vast field of inquiry.

LOGIC.

The Science of Logic may conveniently be divided into three parts: of these,

The first part comprehends an *Investigation of the Intellectual Powers of Man*.

The second part of Logic embraces, *the Art of Reasoning, and all the Auxiliaries by which this important Art is cultivated and brought to its Maturity*.

The last department of Logic includes *Language—The Philosophy of Grammar—Philosophical Criticism—Composition, &c.*

I. Of the Faculties of the Human Mind.

Logic being chiefly conversant in the use and improvement of our intellectual faculties, the nature and history of these first claim our attention.

In investigating the nature of our intellectual powers, they may, perhaps, be conveniently arranged in the following order:

1. Of *Consciousness*, or that power by which the mind is enabled to attend to its own operations.

2. Of *Personal*, or rather, perhaps, *Mental Identity*; that act, viz. of the mind, by which it recognises its own permanent existence, through a consecutive series of changing sensations.

3. Of *Perception*. *a*, Difference between sensation and perception—*b*, Of External Perception in general. Process of External Perception.—Impression on the External Organ of Sense.—Change of the Mind immediately consequent on this impression.—Perception of external objects immediately consequent on this change.—*c*. Aristotle. Critical History of his *Metaphysics*.—Peripatetic Theory of Perception. *Sensible Species, Phantasms, Intelligible Species*.—*d*. Peripatetic Theory of Perception, as modified by the school-men during the dark ages. *e*. Theory of Perception adopted by modern philosophers antecedent to the time of Mr. Locke.—*Descartes*.—His doctrine of *Secondary Causes*.—The mind does not directly perceive external objects, because no immediate communication can take place between mind and matter. Intercourse between mind and external objects, carried on by the agency of Deity. *Principia Philosophiæ*.—*Meditationes*.—*Hobbes*.—*De Natura Hominis*.—*Malebranche*,—admitted in its full extent *Descartes's Doctrine of Secondary Causes*; but contended that the mind does not conceive external ob-

jects, but the *ideas* of them; considered these *ideas* as existences distinct from the *sentient* or *percipient* mind. These *ideas* eternally existed in the divine mind.—The divine mind, present to every other mind, communicates to those minds the *ideas* which eternally existed in itself.—*De la Recherche de la Verité*.—An excellent book, notwithstanding the extravagant and untenable Theory of Perception unfolded in it; contains many admirable remarks on the errors of sense and imagination; and many excellent precepts for judging and reasoning with propriety, to which the author himself paid little attention in the construction of his Theory of Perception.—Theory of Perception adopted by *Leibnitz*.—Doctrine of *Pre-established Harmony*.—Theory of Perception adopted by Mr. *Locke*.—Criticism on this Theory, and encomium on the *Essay on the Human Understanding*.—*h*. Theory of Perception espoused by *Berkeley*.—His Scepticism, with regard to the existence of the Material World.—*Principles of Human Knowledge*.—*i*. Theory of Perception proposed by Mr. *Hume*.—Mind receives *impressions* of external objects. Scepticism of Mr. *Hume*.—*Treatise on Human Nature*, and his other *Metaphysical Works*.—All these Theories of Perception, included in the general term *Ideal Theory*, refuted by Dr. *Reid*, of Glasgow, who nevertheless proposes no theory of his own.—View of this part of Dr. *Reid's* philosophy.—His reasonings on the subject of external perception stated and explained.—*Inquiry into our External Senses, &c.*—*Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man*.

4. Of our External Senses.

i. Of *Taste*.—Organ of taste. Range and uses of this sense.

ii. Of *Smell*.—Organ of smell. Odorant particles of bodies. Uses of this sense.

iii. Of *Hearing*.—Anatomical structure of the organ of hearing. Physiology or theory of hearing.—Analysis of sounds.—Uses of this sense.—*Music*.—*A Musical Ear*.—*Language*.

iv. Of the *Sense of Touch*.—Organ of touch. Properties of external objects about which this sense is conversant.—*Locke's* Doctrine of the *Primary and Secondary Qualities of Bodies*. Dr. *Reid's* account of the distinguishing characteristics of these qualities.—Accuracy of his *Criteria* examined.—Touch, the most important of all our external senses.—

Uses

Uses of this sense.—Far more exquisite and perfect in man than in any other animal.*

v. *Of the Sense of Sight.*—Anatomical structure of the organ of vision.—Original and acquired perceptions of sight.—Physiology or laws of vision.—The eye a dioptrical instrument.—Means by which we estimate the distance and magnitude, and thus acquire a correct knowledge of external objects.—a, Greater or less portion of the *Retina* on which the rays of light fall.—b, Muscular action of the ball of the eye, affecting the convexity of the *cornea*, or the pellucid external segment of the globe of the eye, and likewise shortening or lengthening the axis of vision.—c, Previous knowledge of the magnitude and distance of contiguous or intervening objects.—Single and double, or depraved vision. When the rays of light fall on corresponding points of both *Retinae*, vision single or natural—when they fall on discordant points, vision double or depraved—Images of external objects printed on the *Retinae*, in inverted positions—process of judging concerning the true position of objects inexplicable by any known law of vision—To be referred to habits early and insensibly acquired, like the perception of the distance and magnitude of objects.—Squinting explained—Remedies proposed.—Light.—Analysis of light.—Existence of the material world.—Proofs of the existence of the universe brought forward by Dr. Reid.—Difficult, in fact, to prove the existence of external arguments.—Unnecessary to adduce any such proof.—Impossible to call the reality of external objects in question—Belief of them intuitive, and referable to an ultimate law of the human mind—This belief immediate, universal, and irresistible—Assumed as a *Postulate* in all our reasoning concerning external perception—Admitted by sceptists themselves, at the very moment they argue against it.—The very reasonings and arguments of those sceptists who deny the existence of material objects, pre-suppose the existence of those to whom these reasonings and arguments are addressed.

5. *Of Attention.*

* "Ex sensibus ante cætera homini tactus, dein gustatus; reliquis superatur multis. Aquilæ clarius cernunt, vultures sagacius odorantur; liquidius audiunt talpæ, obruta terra, tam denso atque surdo Naturæ elemento."—C. *Plinii Hist. Natur.* Lib. x. cap. 89.

6. *Of Conception*; or that faculty of the mind by which it can recollect those sensations of which it was formerly conscious, and review external objects formerly perceived.

7. *Of Abstraction.*—Under this head the following topics will, according to my judgment, offer themselves to our consideration:—The origin of our ideas—Precise import of that term.—*Idea* understood, whenever it is mentioned in this Course, as synonymous with *thought*, or *notion*, or *apprehension*.—Theory of Mr. Locke concerning the origin of our ideas; viz. that all our ideas are derived from sensation and reflection—This theory imperfect, and will not account for the origin of all our ideas—Because many of our ideas are not derived either from sensation or reflection—Such are our ideas of *Time*, of *Motion*, of *Personal* or *Mental Identity*, and many others.—The only account which can be given of the origin of these ideas is, that they spontaneously arise in the mind during the exercise of those faculties which are subservient to their generation.—Reputation of Locke's doctrine of *Innate Ideas*—Sense in which ideas may be said to be *innate*.—Abstract ideas.—Use and abuse of words, as signs of our ideas.—Degerando. *De la Generation des Connoissances Humaines*.—Doctrines of the *Nominalists*.—Of the *Realists*.—Of the *Conceptualists*. *Bruckerii Hist. Philosoph. Critica*, admirably abridged and translated into English by Dr. Enfield.

8. *Of Memory.*

9. *Of Imagination.*

10. *Of the Association of Ideas.*—Sleep.—Phenomena of dreaming.

Of Judgment.—In this part of the Course, the fundamental principles on which our judgment rests, that is, the different kinds of evidence, will naturally claim our attention.

Evidence is usually divided into,

i. Instinctive evidence, and

ii. Deductive evidence. Both these kinds of evidence, and the subdivisions of which they admit, will receive copious illustration in the proper place.

In investigating the nature of judgment the various kinds of propositions will come to be considered.

Having thus examined the nature of judgment, the various kinds of evidence, and the nature of propositions, I shall propose certain rules which may assist the student in forming his judgment concerning the various subjects that may require the exertion of this faculty. Here

it may not be improper to discuss the nature and the various kinds of definitions, and to suggest certain rules according to which definitions should be formed.

II. The second part of Logic treats of Reasoning, or of the use of our intellectual powers. In this division of the course it will, according to my apprehension, be proper to speak,

1. *Of Reasoning in General, and of the various ingredients of which it consists.*

2. *Of the Various kinds of Reasoning.*

3. *Of Reasoning as far as it relates to the qualities of things, and to the relations of our general ideas.*

4. *We shall give a critical Analysis of the Logic of Aristotle.*

5. *We shall treat of Syllogism, and of its Constituent Propositions.*

Of the various kinds of Syllogisms.
—Syllogistic reasoning much abused during the long reign of the Aristotelian philosophy; not, however, to be wholly despised or neglected, because in many cases it may be successfully employed in the investigation of truth—fallen now perhaps into unmerited disrepute.

6. *Of Method in General.*

7. *Of the Method of Invention; or of Analysis.*

8. *Of the Method of Science; or of Synthesis.*

9. *Of Induction; or of the Baconian Method of Philosophising.*—Rules of philosophising laid down by Bacon—*Instauratio Magna Scientiarum*, Part 2d, or *Novum Organum*.

10. *Of the various kinds of Arguments and Demonstrations.*

11. *Of certain general and particular Rules or Canons, which ought to be attended to in the formation of Methods.*

12. *Of Sophisms, and of their deleterious Influence both on the Sciences and on our Processes of Reasoning and Argumentation.*

Having fully discussed these topics in their order, I shall close this department of the Course, by laying down and inculcating certain rules for the more successful management and exercise of our powers of Ratiocination.—It remains that,

III. Under the third head or division of logic I treat of *Language*.—In this last department of the Course I shall naturally be led to consider,

1. *The Origin and Progress of Language, its incalculable Advantages to the Human Race, &c.*

2. *The Structure of Language; or the Philosophy of Grammar.*—*Elements of Philosophical Criticism.*—*Rules for Literary Composition, &c.*

Before the termination of the Courses, certain *Faculties*, or *Principles*, either wholly necessary, or at least in a great measure subservient, to the progress and cultivation of our intellectual powers, will deservedly claim our attention.—Among these may be ranked the *Principle of Imitation*.

Having instituted a comparative view of the *Faculties of the Human Mind*, and of the *Instincts* of the lower animals, I shall bring to a conclusion my academical labours.

METAPHYSICS.

With regard to the science of Metaphysics, I have here to observe, that the investigation of our *Intellectual Faculties*, or the *Philosophy of Mind*, constitutes in my opinion its principal and most useful department, and of these I have fully treated in the first division of the Course.—But if it should be expected that I should prosecute to a greater length my metaphysical inquiries, I have yet to remark that the metaphysician who is inclined to penetrate deeper into his science may treat,

1. *Of Ontology; or of Being in General.*

2. *Of Pneumatology; or of the Nature of Spirits.*

3. *Of Cosmology; or of the Essence and Laws of the World.*

In surveying these remote and dark departments of *Metaphysics*, *Body* or *Matter*, and its *Properties* or adjuncts; *Mind*, its *Essence*, and *Attributes*, will demand the metaphysician's profoundest attention.

It is evident that these difficult and certainly less profitable branches of the science, must include many disquisitions in former ages regarded as of the utmost importance, but now much diminished in value in the estimation of sound philosophers, concerning the existence and qualities both of *Matter* and of *Spirit*.

After these topics shall have undergone due discussion, the metaphysical inquirer may proceed to *Natural Theology*.—The light which reason throws on the immortality of the human soul will here be exhibited. The *Omnipotent Mind* will come to be considered, and the *Attributes* of the *Divinity*, both *Natural* and *Moral*, will reverently become the subjects of investigation.

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The general heads, which I have briefly sketched above, comprehend many other topics requiring and deserving investigation.—On these, however, time will not allow me to animadvert in this paper; but they will claim my notice, and receive adequate illustration as they successively come in the way in the course of my prelections.

The manifold and, in truth, capital defects of this *Synopsis*, hastily drawn upon the spur of the occasion, and amid the pressure of other literary pursuits, I readily and candidly acknowledge and deeply regret. Sensible, therefore, of these errors and deficiencies, I explicitly reserve to myself the privilege of altering the order or arrangement of the subjects of my lectures, of correcting and of supplying imperfections, in proportion as a more extensive course of reading; more close and accurate habits of thinking; more extensive acquaintance with the subjects which it will be my province to teach and to illustrate; and a longer experience in the discharge of my academical duties shall point out to me the weakness of my arguments, the fallacies of my conclusions, and the defects of my arrangements.—To stipulate for this duly is but justice to myself, and to the credit of my future labours; it will therefore, I trust, be readily conceded to me.

College of Edinburgh,

August 4, 1804.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN your last, by way of continuation of the Wanderer's descriptions of the beauties of this county, you have printed a very neat and appropriate account of the beautiful scenery at Nunnery. If it would not be trespassing too much on the pages of your truly valuable *Miscellany*, I would take it particularly kind if you would insert the following description of a scene equally celebrated for picturesque beauty; which, though known to numerous travellers, yet may be still a novelty to many of your intelligent readers.

Corby, the much-admired seat of Henry Howard, esq. is situated on the river Eden, five miles east of Carlisle. The ground which composes the principal part of this admired residence, consists of an acclivity of considerable extent, profusely covered by the most luxuriant forest-trees. This is on the eastern bank of the Eden, along the verge of which a broad green walk is conducted, the space

of nearly half a mile, over-arched by the branches of various kinds of trees, resembling, in a great measure, the aisles of a Gothic cathedral. Through the branches of the trees, on the right, the water sparkles in a variety of pleasing streams. This walk is entered principally from the north, by a flight of steps hewn out of the solid rock. The southern termination is a portico of the Ionic order, ascended by a flight of steps. No building in the kingdom ever merited more the following beautiful lines of Cooper than this:

“Yet not all its pride secures

The grand retreat from injuries impressed
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The hannels, having an obscure rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss.”

Many of your readers who have visited Corby can witness the truth of the above, when applied to the *Tempietto*. It is indeed covered by the offerings of the unlettered Muse. A more unembellished walk now receives the visitor, and he accompanies the winding of the noble river Eden, which flows at his feet on the right, while on his left the scene is beautifully diversified by a forest of beautiful silvery branches, overtopped by almost perpendicular rocks. This walk extends to the southern limits of the domain, near which it ascends and retraces the same ground, but higher, till it loses itself in the forest of pines and oaks, which occupies the immediate vicinity of the house.

No lover of his country can behold these sylvan scenes with indifference when he is told that the improvements were partly planned by that inflexible friend to parliamentary independence, Mr. Shippen, who so long resisted the baneful influence of a corrupt minister, Sir R. Walpole, in the reign of George II. Mr. Shippen was the intimate friend of Thomas Howard, esq. grandfather to the present proprietor of Corby; and we may safely suppose that the same generous principles of patriotic virtue animated them both; and the only reason that we never heard Mr. Howard's name celebrated as a virtuous senator, is, that his religious creed debarred him from taking an active share in the administration of the public affairs. In private life he carried those virtues into practice, which are the greatest ornament of human nature. Though only possessed of a limited fortune, he adorned his house with numerous paintings; and the taste which he manifested for the fine arts has happily distinguished his

his successors in this beautiful earthly paradise, to the present time.

Along the opposite shore is the beautiful village of Wetheral, with the remains of its Gothic abbey. In the mausoleum in Wetheral church, is a most capital piece of sculpture, executed by Nollekens, to the memory of Maria the daughter of Lord Archer, who was married to the present Mr. Howard in 1787, and who died Nov. 1788, aged 20 years. Some idea may be formed of the grandeur of this monument by consulting Mr. Britton's "Fine Arts of the English School, No. 4."

Corby castle, on the authority of ancient records, is supposed to have been a gentleman's seat from the conquest: but the architecture of the tower, the form of the windows, as seen from the court, and the thickness and solidity of its walls, make it probable that it was partly built by the Romans. Other parts of the house have been heightened, and additions have been made, which give it the appearance of a more modern mansion; and the late and present owners have added much to its convenience. There are some pictures deserving notice.

In the drawing-room.

A portrait of Charles V. and of his Empress, by Titian. The tradition handed down with this fine specimen of art is, that the Emperor is communicating to her his intention of resigning his dominions to his son, "to leave (as he expressed) some interval between the world and eternity."

Portrait of the present Duke of Norfolk, by Hoppner.

David and Goliath, by N. Poussin.

An original portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots.

A Flemish piece, by Brughel; the Marriage of St. Catherine, by Albano; and some other paintings, by hands not known.

The portraits of the family in succession, from the first Duke of Norfolk of the name of Howard, are as follow:

A Drawing from an original of John Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth, 1485.

Ditto of Thomas, Earl of Surrey, and Duke of Norfolk, High Admiral and Treasurer in the time of Henry VII. and VIII. victor at Floddenfield; died, 1524.

Ditto of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, High Admiral and Treasurer during the reign of Henry VIII.; died, 1553.

Ditto Henry, Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Pope, who was beheaded by Henry VIII.; 1547.

Ditto Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for Mary Queen of Scots, 1572; a copy from the original, at Workop Manor; by Robert Carlyle.

Ditto of Lord William Howard, of Naward Castle, who died 1640; from an original on the staircase, by R. Carlyle.

Original Portrait, in Oil Colours of Colonel Sir Francis Howard, of Corby Castle, second son of Lord William Howard, who died 1659.

Ditto of Colonel Thomas Howard, his eldest son, who was slain at Atherton Moor, 1643; died unmarried.

Ditto of William Howard, of Corby Castle, fourth son, and eventually heir, to Sir Francis; died 1708.

Ditto of Thomas Howard, of ditto; died, 1740.

Ditto of Barbara Musgrave, his wife; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Ditto of the much revered and lamented Philip Howard, who died on the 8th of January, 1810; by Clarke.

Ditto of Ann Witham, his wife, died 1794; by Ramsey.

Ditto of Henry Howard, of Corby Castle; by Hoppner.

Ditto of Catherine Neave, his wife; by ditto.

Ditto of Philip Henry, and Catherine Howard, their two eldest children; by Northcote.

In the anti-room and library.

Another original portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Two drawings of Melross Abbey, by R. Carlyle.

A drawing of Lanercort Abbey, by Miss Graham, of Netherby.

A Musician, by Espagnoletto.

Engraved portraits of relatives and friends of the family.

Drawings of views of the lakes and of scenery at Corby, by Becker.

On the stair-case and in Mr. Howard's study.

Original portrait of Lord William Howard, of Naward Castle, warden of the marches in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; celebrated by W. Scott, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Portraits of Sir Thomas Moore and Andrew Doria; and some fancy pieces; the painters unknown.

An ancient bust of Alfred, in oak, placed on a stone found at Hyde Abbey, where he was buried, with the inscription in Saxon characters.

Alfred Rex, 881.

A collection of prints of patriotic men and events.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN reply to the Query of C. D., in the Monthly Magazine for October, on the method of obliterating the marks made by tattowing, he is informed that, having been some time since applied to professionally to remove a mark of that kind from

from a man's arm, I advised a common blistering plaister; but, on its being healed, the tattowing was as visible as before. Lunar caustic was then repeatedly used, which removed it in a considerable degree, but not effectually; and, as it appeared necessary to employ more powerful means, I touched the part with *lapis infernalis*, until sloughs were produced to the depth of the tattowing punctures: this last application completely answered the purpose. It appears of little consequence whether the staining be done with Indian-ink or gunpowder, which latter sailors sometimes use. I believe it will always be found impracticable to remove such marks except by destroying the part to the whole depth the tattowing instrument has pierced.

N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. CLARKE, in his volume of *Travels, &c.** has given a very interesting account of the hospitable reception which he experienced from a Karaite Jew in the Crimea. But he says that the etymology of this name is uncertain, and that those who bear it "deem it an act of piety to copy the Bible, or copious commentaries upon its text, once in their lives."

As some of your readers may possibly be in the same state of doubt with this intelligent traveller concerning the origin of the word *Karaite*, and as I suspect that he is inaccurate in one part of his representation of the Jews so denominated, you will give me leave to refer to writers who have explained, at some length, the meaning of the term.

Jennings, in his *Jewish Antiquities*, (1808. vol. i. 433—436) speaks of the Karaites as being anciently a considerable sect, which still exists in Poland and Russia, but chiefly in Turkey and Egypt: and, he adds, that they have their name from a Chaldee word of nearly the same sound, because they adhered to the Scriptures as the whole and only rule of their faith and practice.

Dr. Kennicott, in his *Dissertatio Generalis*, (841) presents us, in effect, with the same description of the Karaites.

A far more elaborate account of them may be seen in the *Lexicon Talmudicum*, &c. of Buxtorf, 2111—2116.

Lightfoot (Works, vol. ii. 339, Engl.)

* 476—483.

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says, that they rejected traditions: and, more recently, *David Levi*, who maintains that they received the Hebrew vowel points, observes that they were "professed enemies to tradition and innovation."*

After consulting these authors, I am rather disinclined to believe, with Dr. Clarke, that the Karaites make a point of copying either the Bible, or copious commentaries upon it, once in their lives. In justice, nevertheless, to this writer, I shall observe that *Prideaux's*† testimony to the strictness of the Karaite Jews is less decisive, and that he confirms Clarke's relation of their numbers, their learning, and their probity.

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING gratified, to a considerable degree, by the account which Mrs. Ibbetson has given us of the hair of plants, may I take the liberty, with your permission, of requesting this lady, when not actively engaged in her delightful studies and scientific pursuits, to inform us what is the name of the microscope which she employs; or which is the best? If I may mention it, there is another request which I would beg leave to prefer, as the answer may be useful to others, as well as to me, "what is the price?"

Nov. 14, 1811. PHILOSOPHOLOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a work, published by an Unitarian Society, entitled "The New Testament, in an improved version," I observe the following passage, in a note on John, ch. i. v. 3.—"All things were made by him, and without him was not any thing made that was made." Newcome; who explains it of the creation of the visible material world by Christ, as the agent and instrument of God. *But this is a sense which the word ἐγένετο will not admit.*"

For a proof of the inaccuracy of this assertion, I beg leave to refer your readers to the passage in Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, book 1. chap. i., beginning, "οὐδὲ γὰρ περὶ τῆς τῶν παντῶν φύσεως, ἢ περὶ τῶν ἀλλῶν οἱ πλείστοι, διελέγετο." &c. in which they will find the verb, γινομαι, repeatedly

* *Lingua Sacra*, vol. i. 21, 28—34.† *Connexion*, &c. vol. ii. 338—340. (edit. 8.)

used in the sense, which the author of the above-mentioned note affirms "that it will not admit of:" viz. to be made or created.

This instance, sir, may serve to shew, how little dependance is to be placed on biblical criticism; when, instead of being sincerely directed to the investigation of truth, it is, as in the passage alluded to, exerted to forward the designs, or support the tenets, of any particular sect or party in religion.

D.

Epping, Nov. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING you quite an impartial man, and that your publication is a vehicle where every correspondent is at liberty to unbosom his sentiments, I cannot refrain declaring my surprise, that the works of Walter Scott obtain so much of the public favor. I, for one, declare, that I cannot discover that fire so requisite in poetry, that sublime touch, which I must acknowledge, because I feel, when reading a Shakespeare or a Burns. I think it certainly must be this ardour for arms, this desire "to be a soldier" that hath turned the brain of the present generation, and given to Scott his high pre-eminence. I would thank any of your correspondents to point out any one or more passages, out of this author, which he may admire, and I will peruse them a second time. Perhaps I may be wrong in my ideas; and certainly I must, for the public voice is against me; and, having only received an English education, and been bred a rustic, I have but the simple feelings and ideas of

A POOR COUNTRYMAN.

Nov. 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present high price of wheaten bread, in London, ought to call forth all our energies to counteract it, by any substitute we can (even in part) use in its stead. In the last very high price of bread, I had the honor to dine with one of the highest Law-officers of the Crown;—he apologised to me "for not having bread at his table," for to each person's plate there was set a dessert plate with a fine roasted potato; he observed, "its now the duty of every man, be his station or fortune what it may, to do all in his power to lessen the consumption: we have bread, and, if you prefer it, you

shall have it, though perhaps, if you try the potato, you may like it as well:—but be free."

I did so; and it proved quite as agreeable, and I have very often since, when I have had fine boiled mealy potatoes, eaten no bread, and like it as well. There were several methods tried by various persons, to have their bread made of a mixture of wheaten flour and potatoes, or ground rice, &c. but none of them were quite pleasant. I read in your Magazine of July last "that bread made of wheaten and rye flour, was made by a baker, on the West side of Fleet Market."—I went there, had a very long investigation of the business, and was so satisfied with his clear account of the process, and the goodness of his bread, that I have ever since been regularly supplied by him. He took the idea from Dr. Buchan, who termed it maslin bread, the word denoting wheat and rye flour. He had printed papers in his shop window, that must catch the notice of every person that passes. He, Mr. Butler, told me lately, "that, in consequence of that letter of Philanthropos, in said July Magazine, he had calls from several physicians and other medical men, who, having examined his meal, and tasted it, and his bread, are so satisfied, that they have become constant customers, and are ready to convince any person of their great advantages, especially where there are children; for there can be no alum required to make it look white, that being needless, as the pleasant light-brown colour renders it more agreeable.

I trust, sir, that these, with one further argument, that it is sold at the price of the household bread, will induce you to give this paper an early admission, for the sake of its widely-extended circulation; and do earnestly hope to see it copied into every newspaper in the kingdom, to counteract the rogues in grain.

Nov. 1811. PRO PUBLICO BONO.

P. S. Mr. Butler makes no secret of the mode of making this bread, so that every baker and private family in the kingdom may adopt his plan; though he will have the merit of first starting it in London: and it has this further good effect—it has induced the working people in London to use it, who, it is well known, would seldom eat the usual household, conceiving (I believe with great truth) that it is generally made of bad flour, with various mixtures of rasping, pollard, &c. It is worthy the attention of officers of regiments, as in general the ammunition bread furnished to the soldiers, at 1½d. per pound, is infinitely inferior.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A CORRESPONDENT, H—, in your number for last May, p. 322, making some observations upon a former essay of mine on poultry, desires to be informed, (since in dry, sandy, and calcareous districts, little of disease is known among poultry,) whether a poultry yard might not be so constructed as to combine all the advantages of such a soil, by laying upon it a stratum of sand, gravel, or other dry earth, of a sufficient thickness, by raising it in the centre, and letting it slope off in the sides: I answer, that, upon a wet and poaching soil, I have taken such measures with success, raising the poultry walks with chalk and gravel, and also the feeding and other houses, with the same dry and salubrious materials; steps absolutely necessary to making the most of feathered stock, upon clay soils.

My present stock of poultry is very diminutive, compared with its former extent; but it is a subject on which my memoranda furnish me with much more than I have hitherto communicated, and which may perhaps form the matter of some future essay. I will just remark, that, many years ago, I made the experiment of hatching after the Egyptian mode, by artificial heat, both from fire and dung, but without any warrantable success, as to the numbers reared. It is practicable enough to hatch the eggs; the grand difficulty is in rearing the chickens, and in the construction of an artificial mother of sufficient warmth, particularly by night; a difficulty, I am convinced from many trials, utterly insuperable in our, perhaps in any northern, climate. An equal difficulty I have found to attend the successful rearing of silk-worms; you may breed them in plenty, and our climate agrees perfectly with them, but you cannot feed them. No vegetable, hitherto discovered, will agree with silk-worms, but the leaf of the mulberry, which, in our climate, does not come early enough for them; whatever food you give them in the interim, is almost poison to them.

Another correspondent, Scion, in the last number, p. 106, desires to be informed on the nature, means of prevention, and cure, of the American blight in apple trees. I will tell him, in few words, all that the observation of many years has told me. The American blight is much of the nature and consequence of

other blights, and would be, with the greatest certainty, either prevented or cured, by tying up in a bag, during part of the spring and summer months, all north-east winds; and if, during our late great influence in the Baltic, your correspondent has secured a connection of the kind in Lapland, I would advise him to procure from thence, for the next occasion, the delinquent wind, securely bottled, corked, and saga-hermetically sealed.

Seriously,—I know of no sufficient reason why this peculiar form of blight should be styled American, since it is probably indigenous to both countries; and, if my recollection be correct, was described by our old writers, long before its supposed introduction from America, not only as affecting apple, but in some seasons forest, trees. The same also in Hanover, and other parts of Germany. At any rate, it obeys the usual laws of blight, and is never visible in perfectly genial seasons, when west and south-west winds, with warm weather, and occasional showers, predominate throughout.

It does seem somewhat strange, that harsh, cold, and ungenial, weather, so contrary to nature's general influence and plan, should brood and bring forth any species of animal life—that eggs should be hatched by cold, instead of heat! Yet this is a law of nature, or, rather, an exception to its general laws, with respect to the blight-insects, the eggs of which are hatched upon foliage blighted, that is blasted or withered, either by cold or heat, either by the severe action of cold winds or of the electric fluid.

A leaf in its perfect health, and without the least shadow or trace of *ova*, or insect, by the best glass, shall, from a turn of the wind, easterly and northerly, receive an instantaneous blight, and in a few hours appear covered with *mucor*, or mould, either the *nidus* of *ova* or eggs, or the eggs themselves: a few days thenceforth shall produce the *aphides*, or blight-insects, proper to the plant; these insects wait, some weeks probably, until they acquire wings, and then take their flight.

Omnia ab ovo, all things from the egg; but where do these blight-eggs lie so conveniently perdue, and ready to pop upon us, or, rather, upon the plants, at a moment's warning, and at the stern command of rude Boreas, and the parching and shrivelling east-wind? It must be, surely, too long a voyage for their little egg-ships, although sailing with the wind

right aft, to come from Nova Zembla, America, or Siberia, a thing, however, not more difficult to conceive, than with Fontana and Sir Joseph Banks, that they keep their constant lullaby in the air, the punctual and faithful agents of nature, ready to act on the first notice. On this hypothesis we are to conclude, that, should there happen a succession of warm seasons, unfriendly to the propagation of blight, and should the greater part of the aforesaid eggs perish in consequence, either that a remnant would be saved at home, sufficient for the purpose of propagation, or that a new importation would take place from Siberia, on every new predominance of the winds which blow from that supposed store-house of blight. I formerly, and perhaps deservedly, earned the pleasure of being laughed at as a reviver of the exploded doctrine of equivocal generation, because there seemed to me something extremely equivocal and unaccountable in the origin of *animalcula* from putrefaction. Where do the *pediculi* station themselves, to be ready at the call of the *morbus pediculosus*? Are their eggs also imported, or do they keep dreadful watch and ward in our own atmosphere? There are, however, many probable and satisfactory truths, the actuality of which we are destitute of the means of proving.

Scion's American blight, then, if he rather chuse a foreign import, may possibly be blown from that distant coast. The eggs may be deposited, during either autumn or spring, upon the branches of the apple-tree, and those protuberances raised, whence probably the insects issue in due season, to the destruction of the apple-blossom and crop. There is yet, I have no doubt, a radical preventive remedy, which I have, indeed, repeatedly experienced in cases of common blight; I mean the labour and expense of manual application, of which an estimate may be made comparatively with the prospective value of a crop. I have so succeeded, to my fullest expectation, with both apple and cherry-trees. A smothering straw-fire should be made early in October, in calm weather, under each tree, and kept up during an hour or more. This finished, scrape the moss and impurities from the trunk, and from every obscure hole and corner. Set your ladders to the branches, carefully cleaning them in the same way, taking from the remaining leaves every

web or *nidus* of insects. If need be, wash the trunk, and all the larger wood, with a solution of lime and dung. Last of all, it is necessary to destroy the insects, or eggs, which may have dropped upon the ground, and may be useful to loosen the soil in the circumference. In the spring, or early blighting season, apply your ladders, make a careful survey of every tree, and act in consequence; repeat this monthly, picking off all blights by hand, and using the water engine where ablution may be necessary. To those who love fruit, or the market-profit thereof, every orchard or garden, little or great, will amply repay such trouble and expense.

With respect to those protuberances in the wood, occasioned by the insect, which is denominated the American Blight, some extraordinary measures may be necessary, lest the seeds of the blight remain concealed therein. Perhaps opening and scraping them with the knife, and the rubbing-in of some such composition as brimstone and black-soap beaten up together. But our owners of orchards, in general, do not like all this fuss, and labour, and expense—they would have the man's money for nothing; that is to say, they sit down and complain of blights and of short crops, and yet are unwilling to wag one preventive finger. Just so, in their character of farmers, with respect to seeds; they talk and complain, and write of this weed, and that, and the other, giving us a grave *rigmarole* of their natural history and habits, and where they are to be found, without assigning to us the precise reason, why they are to be found at all—which subsists merely in the farmers' own good pleasure and actual choice. If otherwise, why not exterminate, all weeds, root, and branch, by the most certain and possible operations of the hoe-culture? when, their seeds being destroyed, or prevented from vegetation, the devil himself must be in them if they yet come, *equivocally*, and in despite of the rules both of nature and science, and the industry of laborious prevention.

I make the above remarks with an exception in my mind, favourable to your laudably inquisitive correspondent Scion.

On Irish florin-grass, the reader will please to be referred to my observations, pages 235 and 314, Monthly Magazine for April and November, 1810. I have since

since taken some pains on the subject. It does not appear, from any inquiries within my power, that the fiorin-grass is so readily to be met with in this country as in Ireland; not that its culture, very limited indeed, has hitherto produced such successful results as in that country and in Scotland. It is said here to be of very slow growth; and, with respect to the *stolones*, or strings, some of which I have seen two years old, a friend merrily observed, we can, at no rate, compete successfully with the Irish for length. Nor indeed, I apprehend, for substance, in the grass of which we are speaking; the small plots of it which I have seen affording no promise of that vast bulk and weight per acre, which has been produced in Ireland. Indeed, were it allowable or requisite to hazard an opinion upon very confined experience, I should suppose that, with us, fiorin-grass is not likely to excel either in weight or quality; and that the upshot of our experiments will not improbably be a somewhat late acknowledgment of the truism of the noble lord, who warned us in *limine* of the physical impossibility of "making a silken purse of a sow's ear."

In the course of last year I planted some fiorin strings obtained from Ireland, but the grass did not grow. On the 16th of last month I planted two patches in rows, according to the directions given in Dr. Richardson's pamphlet; the strings, fresh from a piece of fiorin two years old, the produce of imported Irish strings. The land a light loam, perfectly clean, having been experimentally cleared above and beneath, about the year 1796, and subsequently so managed until weeds have forgotten to grow upon it. The weather has since been extremely favorable to vegetation, and a few blades of grass appeared on the 28th, as above; at present, October 17th, there are about thirty blades to a square yard. I last month made a small quantity of hay from the two-year old piece, with the view of collecting the opinions of dealers and consumers in London. I showed a sample of it at Smithfield market, the first of the fiorin species, I believe, ever seen or heard of there, to several salesmen and buyers. One salesman said, immediately on handling the sample, that its complexion and smell would always sell it; and that, in his opinion, the present worth of such a commodity was from five to six pounds per load. On the contrary, the others, both salesmen and purcha-

sers, agreed that it did no deserve the name of hay, and was of no worth whatever at market, or any where else, excepting where hay could not be had. Of a similar opinion were the stable-keepers and cow-keepers, to whom I showed the sample; Mr. Aldridge, of the Repository, St. Martin's Lane, assures me that he could not suppose it worth cultivation, either as grass or hay, upon land capable of producing that which is good. On trial I did not observe that greediness in horses for fiorin hay which has been ascribed to them, although they undoubtedly will eat it; and, with respect to cows, I offered it to four out of about a dozen, which would not touch it. On comparing my dry, light, and faint-smelling, sample with another of fragrant and juicy hay, full of flower and condition, and which was bought at five pounds ten shillings per load, the laugh went much against me. The very appearance of fiorin hay, I think, denotes its consanguinity with the stalky and innutritious grasses; and, to its paucity of sap and juices, may be in part attributed to the little damage it receives from the weather. I have not yet been able to discover the slightest prejudice against this grass, in either seedsmen or others, as has been suspected and published, and doubtless by and by its fate in England will be determined in much more extensive and satisfactory experiments than any to which I can pretend. In the mean time permit me, through the channel of your most extensive publication, to tender my mite of information to the public acceptance.

Somer's Town.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Oct. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to the general English sounding of the Latin *A* among us, Winchester, perhaps, alone excepted, it appears to have no other ground than that of our excessive and notorious complacency for ourselves and our habits on all occasions. It has been urged,—why should we make the sounding of a letter or two, in a dead language, a point of consequence, since, on the whole, it is utterly impossible, at this distance, to ascertain the Roman mode of pronunciation. There seem, however, strong reasons to convince us, that the ancient Romans sounded the *a* broad, and the *i* like our *e*, a habit which

which it would have been far preferable for us to retain, with Scotland, and all the continental nations, were it only for the avoidance of that degree of confusion which always occurs in Latin recitation or colloquy, between an Englishman and a foreigner. In the school where I received the Latin rudiments, we had a notable confusion from there being both Scotch and English teachers; part of the boys following one mode of sounding the *a* and *i*, part the other.

L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Hieroglyphica Hebraea, Astronomica.

Beoz Here-kalal Dohah Benachash
בכח"ש דבה חרה-קלל בעז
פרס כסבה דג קפ אור-מדה
Aôr-medah Caph Dag Cassuba Peres

I REQUEST you to point the above astronomical symbol, which I think I can prove to be 2748 years old, and of *Syrophenician* origin, for the investigation of your Hebrew and astronomical readers.

I wish to say that I mean shortly to send a translation of it. In the mean time I shall only say, that it is formed of the names of a series of constellations, chiefly circumpolar, and that it conveys, in a clear, connected, sentence, a most ancient memorial, as I conceive, of the process of the invention of the highest of human sciences.

If this be published, and found worthy of regard, I mean to illustrate in the same manner the astronomic import of Orpheus and Eurydice, the Lyre, and Hercules Ophiuchus, whom I take to be Orpheus, or the passage of solar light, under a different symbol.

I have given for convenience, and to point out to English readers the affinity of the names, the Hebrew in Roman as well as in its own characters.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Bury, Nov. 24, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I request the favour of you to insert these few lines, excited by the letter of Philo-Justitiæ in your last Magazine.

It is only justice to the present high-sheriff of Sussex, to accord with the encomium on his exemplary conduct in office, so laudably conveyed by Philo-Justitiæ; but, in commending one de-

serving character, it is liberal to avoid giving occasion to suppose that another has been negligent, which, by the manner of expression in that letter, and by silence on the subject of former visits to Horsham goal, by a well-known individual, who has spent much of a valuable life in the benevolent labour of visiting prisons, would lead a reader to suppose that no attention whatever had been paid to Horsham prison, by that philanthropist.

If any of your readers will take the trouble to refer to the book published by James Neild, esq. entitled the "State of Prisons," or to the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1808, Letter 54, on Prisons, they will find some remarks on Horsham goal, and that the defects there mentioned, were particularly in the sheriff's province. There it will be found that, "in the debtor's room, there was neither table, chair, or shelf, or any article of furniture whatever, except to the fire-place, so that a poor debtor must eat his victuals standing, or sit down on the floor; all work was there prohibited." Other observations occurred to Mr. Neild in his two last visits.

I trust, sir, that you will consider the insertion of this short dispatch as a courtesy to a meritorious individual, who has devoted so much time and sympathy to prisoners, in all parts of our country: at the same moment, let me not be supposed to derogate from the merit of the present high-sheriff of Sussex, who has so humanely inspected Horsham goal; but, on the contrary, to give my testimony to his excellent character, and to hope that his laudable example will be imitated by his successors in that important and very responsible office.

Nov. 11, 1811.

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR several years past I have not seen, except in a slight degree, the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights. Whether in other parts of this island, more northward, they have been seen as frequently and beautiful as formerly, I wish to be informed. It is to be wished that registers of this phenomenon were regularly kept in different places in Great Britain, and elsewhere, and that particular attention be given to note the attitude and place, with respect to the meridian; the centre of the canopy, when one is formed, is,—Dalton, in his Meteorological

Meteorological Essays, published some years ago, mentions,—that the beams of the Aurora are parallel to the situation of the Magnetic Dipping-Needle. If I mistake not, this is well worth the notice of philosophers.

A CONSTANT READER.

London, Nov. 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, "J. P." on the shameful and scandalous practice of exposing wives to sale, I beg to say, that I do not at present recollect the origin of the custom; but the offenders (the seller and buyer) may be punished either by an information granted by the court of King's Bench, or by an indictment preferred before a Grand Jury at the assizes, or quarter-sessions.

It is to be observed, that many offences of the incontinent kind between man and wife, fall properly under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court, and are appropriated to it. But, except those appropriated cases, the court of King's Bench is the *custos morum* of the people, and has the superintendency of offences *contra bonos mores*. 3 Burr. 1438, and the above offence comes under this rule.

H. R.

Derby, Nov. 6, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU would be rendering an essential service to many of your readers, by inserting the following Queries respecting gas-lights, in your valuable Magazine, in hope some one of your correspondents, competent to the task, would answer them, and give such further information as may be the result of actual experiment.

N. E. B.

Gloucester, Nov. 21, 1811.

1. Will there be any saving of expense in substituting gas-lights for candles, when so few as forty are in use?

2. What is the best form for the retort, and what should be its size?

3. What size should the gasometer be?

4. What are the best and cheapest materials for the different articles to be made with?

5. What is the proper size of the pipe which conveys the gas from the retort to the gasometer?

6. What should be the diameter of the main pipe, supposing it to be thirty feet in

height, and a branch for ten lights inserted every eight feet?

7. What should be the size of the branching pipes?

8. What the diameter of the openings of the stop-cocks, when a light is wanted equal to that produced by a candle, eight to the pound?

9. Is a round aperture the most proper, or would a ring of light, as from an argand lamp, be preferable?

10. What is the best kind of coal to use for the production of the gas?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems now to be generally admitted, that water destroys every species of *virus*, and, in some degree, I flatter myself, it may be attributed to the humble exertions of individuals in Newspaper and Magazine communications. Above twenty years past, I was fully convinced of the truth, from the communications of a friend who had resided long at Smyrna and Damascus, without ever being under any apprehension of being infected by the plague, owing to the simple precaution of passing every thing that came into the house through water, at the time that disorder raged; this was also communicated to me, in a conversation with the humane Howard, at Naples, when we were conversing on the subject of the galley-slaves' hospital; and confirmed by Howard's opinion, who, on that principle, was then resolving to visit the plague-hospitals at Constantinople.

At my return to England, a scarlet fever broke out in a school in my neighbourhood, which twice returned with the scholars, although the rooms were white-washed, the house new painted, the blankets scoured, &c. &c. And was at last stopped by putting all the garments of the school-boys, even to hats and gloves, under water as they returned.

This fever was brought into my own family, by a person who had been six months absent from the patient, after nursing one in that very contagious disease, and would have communicated itself to my whole house, had I not checked its progress by this expedient.

I therefore thought it a duty to publish all I knew on that subject, and continued to do so every spring in all the papers I could get at; and, I have reason to believe, with great utility. Now indeed it seems to be too generally known to need

need much further notice. On feather-beds, the humane Dr. Buchan long since gave useful hints, (for what Thomas Tyron wrote on that subject, near a century ago, seemed to have been forgot;) but there is a mode of communicating infection that seems to me to have hitherto escaped the observation of us all; (and nothing can be considered as unimportant, that relates to the security of the public health)—I mean by the woollen garments that come immediately from the frames, or the hands of knitters, without going through the slightest ablution, and which many people are but too apt to wear without first washing, because they appear outwardly so pure. Among these are drawers, socks, knit waistcoats, to wear next the skin; and stockings of all sorts. These articles are made from wool, first spun in poor cottages, where often small-pox, and typhus, and scarlet-fever, reigns; then the worsted is delivered to the frame-work-knitters, many of whom work at times with these diseases upon them, and often deposit their goods, when finished, in chambers highly infected. They are also packed probably by hands, which, though clean, are not free from contagion; the very children, when infected with the small-pox, cannot be prevented from handling them. Let us reflect therefore, that, as nothing is more adapted to receive *virus* than woollen garments, whose surface when new is a complete set of elastic springs, little strigils, that, on being handled, sweep the surfaces of all bodies they come in contact with, and thence are so adapted to receive the perspiration of, the body that wears them. Let us but a moment reflect on this, and see if it would not be common prudence to immerse all such garments in water before wearing them, or suffering them to be handled much in our houses, or placed among our linen.

The precaution would cost nothing, and, I venture to say, the chance of security is worth the pains, as there can be little doubt that all the contagious part of any *virus*, if any there were on them, to us imperceptible, would be completely destroyed by the operation,—as we see even the effect on matter intended for inoculation, when exposed long to a damp atmosphere.

For I have not now the smallest doubt, that the poor, who labour in agriculture, owe a great part of the health they enjoy, to the frequency of their exposure to the

rains, that heavenly shower-bath, which the rich and the luxurious so carefully avoid.

Bristol, Dec. 1, 1811.

G. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to the trains of Comets, I am inclined to think, that, in those which come exceedingly near to the sun, heat may be a considerable cause, though not so considerable as has been supposed. That in the more remote comets, several causes probably contribute.

That of Mairan, immersion in the solar atmosphere, may be one in many comets (though not in the nearest), as this solar atmosphere appears capable of producing the sidereal lights at 100 millions of miles from the sun.

The great obliquity of their orbits may have an effect; first, because it may increase excitement by crossing the current of the solar atmosphere; and then, because it renders a greater extent of the excited atmosphere visible, than could be if the comets moved nearly in the plane of the ecliptic; and the very oblique orbits of the new-discovered *Asteroids*, (or *Cometoids*, as I should have been disposed to call them) may have given them the *nebulous* appearance which they have been observed to have. It will probably be found, that the comets are oblate spheroids, and have their polar axes considerably less than their equatorial, and their revolutions very rapid on their axes. Hence, also, atmospheric excitement, light, and expansion, may be generated.

The eccentricity of their helioperiodic orbits, may be also taken into the account. By this their motion in aphelion is much slower, and their motion in perihelion much greater, than in the other planets in general. And this irregularity of motion may create a greater concentration of atmosphere in their recess, and a greater expansion of it, with correspondent excitement, in their approach toward the sun.

All these causes contribute to electric excitement; and the light of the comets so much resembles that of lightning and of the Aurora Borealis, as to strengthen this opinion. It is true, it is not colored variously as the Aurora Borealis often is; but this difference is easily solved when the great difference of cometary atmospheres

atmospheres from our's is considered, and how far they are above our's.

The form of the cometary train (which is paraboloid like its orbit) seems to be very justly ascribed to the peculiar direction of its motion.* It is also observable, that it winds before, below, and behind, the star, in a turbinated wreath, and has generally been conspicuous very much below the star; so much as, according to its distance, might amount to 4 or 500,000 miles.

It seems therefore to be repelled by the impulse of the sun's rays (similar electricities repel each other),—and to be thrown back from the comet, in a direction nearly, but not precisely, nor at all times equally, opposite to the sun.

The curvature of the train has been very remarkable during great part of its appearance. And this has been always concave on the same side, the receding side of its path; and convex on the other, that side which is nearest to the path toward which the comet is moving. This curvature, as the motion becomes slower and more equable, has nearly vanished.

The obliquity of the train, as the comet moves in its orbit, by which great part of one branch is now nearly thrown into profile, is also observable.

The great divergency of this vast pencil of light, which for some weeks was eight or ten millions of miles wide at the farther extremity, and sometimes less than half a million nearest the nucleus, and above 30 millions of miles long, is also worthy of notice.

This exceeding divergency seems now much diminished.

The darkish shadow, as it appears, running quite down to the nucleus, and diverging to the farther extremity, is also remarkable.

It cannot be shadow, for then it would come or go as it receded: it is not smoke, for the fixed stars are distinctly seen through it. It appears to be a mere void space and absence of light. It was first apparent at the farther extremity, (6 S.) but the next night (and uniformly since) through the whole extent.

I can by no means revive the old hypothesis, and ascribe it to the rays of the sun passing through the atmosphere of the comet, as through a lens. This might consist with the curvature, which, however, is better explained by the remoter part of the train as it ascends, not

keeping exact pace with the nearer, which is the Newtonian solution.

It will not consist with the vast distance of the comet all along from the sun and the earth.

It will hardly consist with the narrowness of the pencil of rays next the nucleus, and its great breadth at the farther extremity; some convergency at least, I think, ought to have appeared.

It ill consists with the total absence of that prismatic light which accompanies refraction.

It consists with the train of this comet, worse than that of others; being still visible when it makes so considerable an angle with the earth and sun.

It least of all consists with its being seen unequally diffused round it, when in conjunction with the sun, and with its being seen since so far below the nucleus.

But, if the atmosphere of the comet be considered as in a moderate state of electric excitement (I mean by *moderate*, much short of ignition and combustion), the phenomenon will agree with the cause assigned; especially if some part of the solar atmosphere be supposed to have been absorbed by the comet, in passing its perihelion, to the idea of the train being formed by the rays of the sun passing as through a lens.

I have made the experiment very fairly: the curvature may be in some degree imitated by transmitting the rays of the sun through a rather large lens, of about six inches focus, held very obliquely to the sun and the paper. But a false hypothesis will account for one or more phenomena; while no hypothesis can be true which is contradicted by any.

I would observe, that the head, including the brightest part, of the coma, appears of a greater diameter and denser light; although the comet now recedes both from the sun and earth. This is obviously inconsistent with its being the sun's rays transmitted through the head of the comet, as through a lens: but it is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis, that the luminous atmosphere subsides and condenses on the comet, as it recedes from the sun.

I have now, from 32' p. 5 to 7, viewed the comet with my night-glass, and the excellent reflector of Dollond; and with Gilbert's telescope, (best improved) lent me by the Rev. Mr. Lothbury

* Gregorii Astronomia.

Lothbury. The result is this: the train is now on the milky way, dense near the head, of a silver light, and brighter at seven than the milky way, which is now very luminous.

The extremity of the train blends itself with the milky way, so as not to be ascertainable, but it has at least 10° in length, and near 4 in breadth. It appears much more in perspective, and more thrown back from the eye, than formerly.

I suppose it will continue visible in the evening, till the first week in next month, when it will be very near the Horse at sunset.

It is near the equator, which it appears that it will cross with 290° of R.A.; which line, continued, would cut the ecliptic in 23° nearly of φ , with nearly 15° of S.D.

It is now (17' p. 8,) very conspicuous, and forms an obtuse triangle with Aquila and Lyra, of which Lyra is the shorter side. It forms with two other stars the vertex of a nearly isosceles triangle.

It is now above 50° from the sun, yet I cannot say that I discover any change, though perhaps the deviation of the centre of the star, from the centre of the dividing line, is an indication of one.

The star is certainly very bright.

143° of R.A. since its first appearance, is a great progress. If it were moving in a circular orbit, at nearly our distance, it would even so exceed 232 millions of miles in 91 days or more, than the diameter of the earth's orbit. The motion of the earth in the same time is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of the comet. The real motion of the comet I regard as considerably greater.

I would observe also, that, with so much difference of distance from the sun, as focus, the difference of train, will by no means correspond, nor the quantity of light, nor the distinctness at all times of the train. I leave it to professed opticians to calculate the convexity and radius of a clementular spheroid, which, at a distance of about 100 millions of miles from the sun, should project his image in a pencil of rays 30 millions in length. And it would be still far harder for an optician to explain how it should still project a distinct and vivid pencil, notwithstanding a vast change of focus.

It has now passed Aquila, I have seen it last night, (the 4th of December); it is even now much more visible than it was the 31st of August; the nucleus still

distinct, and the luminous coma, for about 2° above the head, dense and bright; the length of the coma still full 7° , and its breadth not much diminished.

I think the comet (which I observed carefully last night, 5th of December), is very clearly encreasing in brightness.

This may be understood, if it be admitted that it has an orbit of very moderate eccentricity. Considering its distance from the sun, the angle of its orbit must, I think, have elevated it above 80 millions of miles above the plane of the earth's orbit. It is now come down, instead of 72, to less than 28 from the ecliptic; the consequence of which is a difference of near $\frac{2}{3}$ in its distance of elevation. This, probably, may even more than counterpoise its slow and moderate recess from the earth and sun.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to observe, (alluding to a remark in your last, p. 464,) that I have found the word CANTEEN in one of our dictionaries, and only one, which is the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS*, now publishing. It would tend to lessen the labour of the editors of that work, and of other dictionaries which may hereafter appear, if the correspondents of such widely-extended publications as the Monthly Magazine would from time to time furnish a list of such words as may occur to them which are not to be found in dictionaries.

In a former number of your Magazine I noticed a query relative to the generation of fishes, and how the phenomena might be brought under the inspection of an individual, and in a room. I propose, in your next, to give a full answer to that query, in an extract from the *Encyclopædia* I have mentioned.

In the mean time I will just mention that the information is to be derived from the article *Ichthyology*, in the tenth volume, the last published of that work.

INDEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago, I observed in your Number for May an enquiry, by "A Constant Reader," concerning the effects of the abolition of the slave-trade, "on the unhappy victims of avarice in the islands," including a request "to be informed, by some one who has lately visited

sited these parts, whether the abolition of the trade has made any alteration in the conduct of the slave-holders?"

As this is a subject of great and extensive importance, both as it involves the general interests of humanity, and the particular prospects, the fortunes, and the lives, of many thousands of our fellow creatures; as it is a subject respecting which, I believe, the inhabitants of the United Kingdoms, and even the non-resident proprietors of plantations, are nearly in the dark; and as peculiar circumstances have enabled me to speak to the point, I immediately determined to offer you, for the satisfaction of your praise-worthy correspondent, the result of my experience. As a plantation-surgeon in the island of Jamaica, which I quitted only last year, announcing, at the same time, that I was then preparing for the press a more detailed exposition of the plantation-system of destruction, which, so far as my observations go, continues to prevail, and threatens ere long to depopulate the plantations! For this purpose I took up my pen, but it was soon laid aside: the voice of suffering at home, of suffering most severe, and inexpressibly painful to contemplate, (suppressed as it was even to the last moment of life, by the too considerate kindness, the sublime affection, of the magnanimous and much-enduring sufferer,) impelled me unremittingly, though, alas! too unavailingly, to attempt the alleviation of a cruel disease, which terminated in the premature death of an amiable and ever-to-be-deplored brother; filling the hearts of his surviving family with overwhelming grief.

"The grief that knew not Consolation's name."

assured, sir, that I would have spared your readers, as well as myself, any allusion to this sad circumstance, unimportant to them, though fraught with affliction to me, could I have otherwise excused myself for having delayed the performance of what I believed to be an important duty.

I now proceed to state that I resided and practised on various plantations in different parts of the island of Jamaica, for nearly four years, during which I could not avoid becoming intimately acquainted with the existing system (if system it may be called) of mismanagement and mal-treatment, in all its detestable and destructive detail. Admitted, as it were, behind the scenes, in the hourly exercise of my profession, I had ample

opportunities to contemplate the movements of the machine, whose unhallowed operation I was doomed to trace in every hot-house (negro-hospital), and in every hut. Nor was its operation confined to the slave, it extended to his superintendent. For so essentially vicious is the driving-system, that no one who is personally engaged in its support can possibly escape corruption. However shocking the detail of plantation-duty may at first appear to the novice, he is soon laughed out of his "European prejudices," and taught that the endless suffering he sees around him is absolutely necessary for the production of sugar and rum, nay, that it is quite consistent with humanity and justice. He is ere long an agent in its infliction, and becomes reconciled to a scene, the incessant contemplation of which cannot fail to pervert his understanding, blunt his better feelings, and familiarise him with "the bloody form of cruelty."

On my arrival in Jamaica, in the spring of 1806, the abolition of the slave-trade was expected, and negroes were rising fast in price: yet from one end of the island to the other I heard the whip resound! it roused the slaves from their slumbers before the rising of the sun, and ceased not even at his setting*.

Nor, when I quitted the island last year, could I perceive any relaxation in the discipline of destruction. During the whole period of my plantation-practice I saw unceasingly pursued the same senseless and pernicious system, universally operating to impoverish the planter, and to degrade, distress, and destroy, the slave. I saw the latter compelled, reluctantly, to labour, goaded on by the lash, and bent down to the earth by the burden of oppression, sinking prematurely into the grave, and welcoming death as a release from misery, or because his loss would vex the heart of his oppressor. I heard, it is true, of the consolidated slave law, and of its power to protect the slave from ill-treatment; but I saw it daily defied with impunity, and proved to be utterly inefficacious—*vox et preterea*

* During crop-time, which, on an average lasts more than half the year, the walls of the works all night long re-echo with the whip; and the inhabitants of the great-house are serenaded with other music than that of "the wakeful nightingale," with which in Milton's Eden "silence was pleased." The midnight concerto in the cane-yard would harmonise with the other horrors of the poet's Hell!

nihil. I saw the negro denied the rank of a moral agent, degraded, despised, punished with caprice and cruelty, and wholly at the mercy of the authors of his degradation. This is the root of the evil, and the tree will continue to grow, extending its baleful shade, and shedding death and desolation around, until they who have power to apply the axe, the superior class of plantation-proprietors, put forth their strength and bid it fall.

To those who are familiar with the discussions which happily led to the abolition of the slave-trade, it may be proper, in this place, to say a few words on the subject of decrease. It appears, from the parliamentary debates on the abolition, that documents furnished by the islands proved the births and deaths among the *creole* negroes to be nearly equal. Without presuming to question the correctness of these documents, or of the calculations founded on them, I may state the result of my own observations and enquiries, made more recently, in different parts of Jamaica. On a few plantations the negroes have increased, either from the presence of the proprietor or some other favourable circumstance connected with their treatment, capable of counteracting, in some measure, the evils inseparable from the prevailing system of superintendence. These instances, however, are very rare, insomuch as to be considered extraordinary. In general there is no increase, and on very many plantations there is a great decrease, far exceeding the increase on a few; and this excess appears to be still gaining preponderance. That the seasoning of imported negroes swelled the decrease-list is as certain as that the importation itself produced the alleged necessity for its perpetuation: but, that a greater number than is generally supposed of *creole* negroes die of *dirt-eating*, and other diseases, the effects of injurious treatment, and that they are in general decreasing, I have the firmest conviction.* Were it

* In connection with this very interesting subject, many important facts might be detailed; but, at present, I shall only state that the children born are not entered in the plantation-books unless they survive the ninth day; and, as a great proportion die before that period of locked-jaw, (a disease neither necessary nor irremediable, although, on the plantations, it is like *dirt-eating*, unhappily so held) their proprietors residing in this country are not aware of the loss they suffer yearly from infanticide, for, in strict justice, it deserves that appellation.

even admitted that, at present, "the birth and deaths among the *creole* negroes are equal," when it is considered that, of the effective strength of the island, the Africans imported during the last years of the trade form a very considerable part, and that, in proportion as the whole stock of a plantation diminishes, the toil and distress of the survivors (under the existing system) increase; it is apparent that nothing but a speedy and radical reform of the system of management can arrest the progress of depopulation and ruin.

With respect to "the abolition of slavery in the islands," which your correspondent seems to think should have accompanied the abolition of the African traffic, "the right" of the mother-country to interfere with the government of her colonies for the common good, is, I conceive, unquestionable. But it is by no means obvious that the emancipation of the plantation-slaves in their present state of barbarism (which they owe solely to the slave-trade and its offspring the driving-system) would be for their good. Would a skilful rider throw the reins upon the neck of an ill-trained horse, rendered vicious by mal-treatment, and commit to uncontrolled fury the safety of both, perhaps surrounded by pitfalls and precipices? No—he would keep a steady rein, and tighten or relax it as circumstances might require: neither would he allow an ignorant and passionate groom to abuse the horse for bad qualities, created perhaps by his own ill temper, and remediable only by a better system of management. I trust the candour of your correspondent will acquit me of any design to favour the few at the expence of the many: their interests are inseparable, and the conviction in my mind that I exist is not more firm than that the degradation of the plantation-slave is the destruction of the planter. Neither do I, in the spirit of the historian of the plantations, seek to film over with sophistry and falsehood the ulcerous and deadly wounds of a rotten system of society; nor, like certain of our politicians, pious and prudent men, prefer a moderate to a radical reform.*

Where

* Vide "Clarkson's History of the Abolition, &c." vol. ii. p. 398, for an exposition of those moderate means of terminating the slave-trade, which called forth that effusion, never to be forgotten, of indignant and more than Demosthenian eloquence from the manly mind of Mr. Fox, whose *verbum ardens* could make corruption quail, and strike with terror

Where the necessity for reform is obvious, where the alternative is ruin, it is impertinent to preach, and mischievous to practise, moderation: it points out the politician, who makes use of it to mask his weakness or his wickedness. When applied to modify a measure of wise and just policy, moderation operates like cucumber mingled with a wholesome meal, impeding the progress of digestion! But neither should a measure involving the happiness and safety of millions be recommended without due consideration. Its justice, which includes its policy, should be distinctly ascertained: and, to such of your readers as suppose it compatible with justice to abandon the present race of plantation-negroes to their own discretion, I would beg leave to recommend an attentive perusal of the luminous and comprehensive discussion of this subject in the "Colonial Policy" of Mr. Brougham, whose persevering and powerful exertions in the cause of Africa, as well as in support of his country's freedom, have already stamped his name with the seal of immortality; affording a fair presumption that length of life will enable him to gain an illustrious station among the benefactors of the human race. On this question, however, the argument of Mr. Fox is conclusive: "With regard to the emancipation of those in slavery, he coincided with Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt; and upon this principle, that it might be as dangerous to give freedom at once to a man used to slavery, as in the case of a man who had never seen day-light, to expose him all at once to the full glare of a meridian sun."—Vide Clarkson ii. 330.

Leaving then the question of emancipation, it is my immediate object and most earnest wish, to excite enquiry into the present condition of the negro-slaves in the British colonies, that the absentee-proprietors of plantations may become acquainted with the truth,—a consummation devoutly to be wished, as it implies their conviction that only an immediate and radical change in the system of management, can avert their own ruin, and the utter extinction of that unfortunate race, who have hitherto been sacrificed on the altars of ignorance and prejudice, and perverted power, and

terror the presumptuous and the pettifogging politician. Oh that the beneficent genius, the godlike apprehension, of that truly great man were not, now and for ever, wanting to point out the path to his widowed and bewildered country!

capricious uncontrolled tyranny; that others might enjoy the produce of their toils, their tears, and their blood, in a happier, but far distant, country, beyond the reach of their complaints, the hearing of their groans, the sad sight of their suffering and destruction! Persuaded that the intelligent proprietors of plantations, resident in the mother-country, have only to be informed of the truth to induce them to act promptly and decidedly for the common good; and, animated by the hope that I may, in some measure, contribute to that important end, I will (notwithstanding the state of my health) strain every nerve to prepare, for speedy publication, a detail of facts disclosing the nature and tendency of the driving-system, suggesting also the immediate means of melioration.

In the mean time I subjoin a passage from the rough draught of a preface, which may convey some idea of the general views which my opportunities have enabled me to take of the disease, and the remedies indicated, in its present advanced and critical stage.

"The enlightened advocates of abolition justly considered the slave-trade as the root of the tree of evil in the West Indies; the cause of all the waste of life, and loss of property, which stain the verdure and blast the blooming luxuriance of scenes which bear on their distant surface a semblance of *Elysium*. They had a right to conclude that, by destroying the root, and thus cutting off the supply of pernicious nourishment, its branches would cease to put forth their poison. They had no concern with the noxious weeds which have sprung up and thriven underneath its shade; and which they rightly deemed it the province of the proprietor to uproot. These, unhappily, are still suffered to prevent the progress of natural and fruitful vegetation; although they cannot reasonably be expected to eradicate themselves, otherwise than by exhausting the soil, and giving place to barrenness and desolation. In plain terms, the habits and prejudices of the resident planters, (overseers, &c.) continue unsubdued; and he who expects that habits long established will yield even to the clearest conviction of their destructive tendency, can have little knowledge of human nature. Without some change of men, therefore, any considerable change of measures cannot soon be effected. Superintendents and their underlings, who were early initiated into mal-practice, now confirmed by habit into prejudice, which they call experience, and of which they are sufficiently proud, cannot alter the plan of their proceedings, however urgent the necessity for a change; and they who trust to the reason of men who have been educated in error, and long-practised in caprice and passion, and oppression,

pression, trust to a broken reed, of which all who lean on it should be made aware. Besides, with the present race of managers, the point of honour unfortunately opposes a bar to improvement: they who have so long said and sworn that they could not keep up the numbers of their negroes but by importations from Africa, will be slowly persuaded, or unwilling to prove, that they have hitherto been in the wrong, and their opponents in the right. Neither must it be omitted that the jobbing-system, the interest which overseers and agents too generally have in those gangs which are hired by the plantations to supply their own deficiency, operates (perhaps insensibly) to prevent the employment of the plough, and the natural increase of plantation-negroes. In conjunction with this circumstance, the common practice of remunerating the agent by a per-centage, makes it his interest to consider the amount of the present crop more than the general and permanent profit of the plantation; to strain every nerve in the production of sugar and rum, without regard to the contingent expence, or ultimate loss sustained by the proprietor. In a word, the present composition of the colonial assemblies, and colonial society in general, is adverse to melioration; calling loudly for the corrective interference, individual and collective, of their constituents in the mother-country."

The Assembly of Jamaica has been severely censured, even by some of the most intelligent journalists of this country, for having passed a Bill to prevent the pernicious interference of the methodist missionaries. But they would commend the measure, were they aware of the mischief created by these men among the poor unhappy negroes; adding to the misery of their present condition, the overwhelming terrors of eternal damnation; and driving many to despair and madness! While they were yet permitted to spread "contagious blastments" over the plantations, the negroes flocked in numbers to their midnight meetings, many of them trudging twenty or thirty miles between sunset and sunrise; but no longer industrious, either for themselves or their masters: and such power did the preachers acquire over their simple minds, unfortified by reason, that all whom their damning denunciations did not utterly deprive of their senses, were stripped of their little savings, their chief dependance in sickness and in age, and pillaged even of their last fowl, to contribute to the holy work!

Toleration is a blessing, inasmuch as it tends to exalt the character, and increase the happiness, of man; and dark

and narrow must be the mind, that dreads or opposes its diffusion! But surely it is omission, (and most sinful omission) not toleration, to permit pestilence and famine. Surely it is neither wise nor just to permit folly and knavery to practise upon feeble ignorance, and erect for themselves a throne, by means of human degradation, on the ruin of human happiness. Methodism (at least in Jamaica) must be considered as a dangerous, destructive, and most contagious, disease, easy of prevention, but difficult of cure: and, until rational instruction (including rational religion) shall have diminished the predisposition of the negroes to fanatical frenzy, not only humanity to the individual, but the safety of the community, demands it of the colonial government; and it is their bounden duty, to prevent the invasion of the methodist missionaries.

Were Mr. Lancaster's system of education introduced among the plantations, and were the superintendents of the slaves (as they have the best opportunities) qualified to extend their views of right and wrong, and illustrate, by their own example, the moral truths they might inculcate, without doubt a great and beneficial change would ere long be effected in their manners, conduct, and condition.

ALEX. ROBSON.

Porto-Bello, near Edinburgh,
Sept. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not enough that the public be emphatically placed on its guard against the imprudence and folly of referring Disputes to the arbitration of beardless or briefless Barristers;—the practice of the law, with some exceptions, forms a kind of Augean stable, the cleansing of which demands the persevering and energetic labours, for one or two sessions, of a Committee of the House of Commons.

The adjudged cases, the precedents, the principles, and the rules of practice, which govern our courts of law, have now been accumulating for ages, under every variety of feeling, character, prejudice, and principle of the judges, who at successive periods have established those dogmas. Hence, among our legal authorities, every species of contradiction exists on particular points; and it is an indisputable fact, that, upon very numerous questions, involving the property and happiness of families, the

opinions

opinions of any ten able counsel would differ essentially in regard to the bearing and effect of the law. The system is, consequently, involved in perplexity and uncertainty; and, instead of being governed, as we ought to be, by a precise code, which the meanest intelligence could comprehend, scarcely two authors, or two men at the bar, however learned, agree in opinion upon most radical points. In plain truth, in many respects, the reasonings, principles, and practices, of this profession, are the last surviving remains of the dogmas, absurdities, and sophisms, of the Schoolmen; and the worst errors of the dark ages are, it is to be feared, still mingled with the axioms and principles of our venerable, but superannuated, legal system.*

Under the Greeks and Romans it was found necessary, at certain epochs of their national existence, to revise, purge, and simplify, their laws. The lust of power in judges, the corruption of practising lawyers, and the encroachments on principles made by clients, as far as possible, in every particular case; together with changes in manners, experience in regard to the actual effect of laws, and general improvements in knowledge, render such revisions so evidently expedient, that, to omit to make them, or to persist in errors for the sake of their antiquity, would bespeak a retrogradation of intellect, and a total negation of practical wisdom.

In England, the habitual deference of the people to the law, as checked by the intervention of Juries, has, in this profession, led to an increase of influence which seems to have changed the mere servants of society into its Masters. The laws exist for the common good, and those who officially carry them into execution, are simply the ministers of the law, and the servants of the public. Our servants are, however, becoming every day more decidedly our masters; and, if some effective restraints are not imposed by the legislature on the power and practices of this profession, it is not

difficult to foresee that, in a few years, all the property of the empire will devolve on lawyers, and the liberties of the people be held only under their tender mercies!*

This danger is so much the greater because the means are plausible. We all respect a government according to law. The unshackled dominion of known law is acknowledged to be the true basis of public liberty; and Law, say the lawyers, is only terrible to knaves; honest men, therefore, have nothing to fear from it. —Yet, is it so?—Have honest men in England nothing to fear from the misdirection, sophistry, and perversion, of law?—What say my *honest* readers?—Do not some lawyers spread their nets in every street and highway, to catch the merely unwary?—Are not many lawyers like Spiders in their holes, lying in wait to seize the simple flies—the young, the aged, the widows, and the orphans of society?—Is it not half the business of common life to guard against falling into the traps of lawyers?—Is not the half of many lives vainly devoted to attain the power of disentanglement from their thralldom?—Do they not cross our path at every moment—as stewards of other men—as bankers—as borough-proprietors—as legislators—as ministers—and in every profitable employment?—And are Lawyers really so eminently qualified by moral feeling, education, and habit, to enjoy so general an ascendancy, and play so important a part, in society? My reply is, NO!—and I am quite certain that ninety-nine of every hundred adults, from the Orkneys to the Land's End, will also exclaim emphatically—NO!

After all, the lawyers themselves may not be individually to be blamed. It is the allowed duty and privilege of every man, to do the best he can in his calling, for himself and his family. No valid exception can *perhaps* be made in regard to members of this profession.†

* JURYMEN, beware!—Do your duty!—Think for yourselves!—Till something more effectual be done by the legislature, you are the sole hope of your country—and every man of you is expected to do his duty!

† *Perhaps* is used, because servants ought never to impose upon their masters, and lawyers ought to concede their personal advantages to the paramount interest of that society which they do but professionally serve.

* Even the luminaries of the profession, in matters of practice, suffer under as pernicious an intellectual twist as the weakest rush-lights, or most dingy gas-lights. No imputation is meant against Mr. Winsor's brilliant gas-lights, by comparing a *dingy* gas-light to a stupid and base lawyer. The analogy between the two is, however, too happy to be passed over.

If people will worry each other; if land-proprietors will neglect their estates and borrow of their stewards; and if old women will give to their will-makers half their fortunes; those who profit by such follies are more properly objects of envy than of censure. The mischiefs arise, however, in great part, from faults in the forms of law; from defect or absence of legislative provisions; and from the want of efficacious checks on the seared consciences of practitioners.*

If an ANGEL FROM HEAVEN warned me that I had but an hour to live, and I wished to spend that hour in rendering my country the highest service in my power, in relation to its social institutions, I should dictate something like the following:

1. In all agreements let a clause be inserted, that differences and disputes between the parties shall be made the subject of reference to three or five men of business, all of whom should hear evidence, and decide finally, under the 9th and 10th of William III. without the interference, presence, or intervention, and without the doubts, quibbles, or surmises, of Lawyers.

2. In civil suits, as well as in criminal prosecutions, let the plaintiff be obliged to go before a grand jury, specially convened for civil purposes previous to every term or assize, to determine whether there exist ground of action; and let no civil process issue till it has been endorsed by such grand jury. In urgent cases, let juries, on short notice, be convened by the sheriff; and, for all civil purposes, let them consist of thirteen instead of twenty-three.

3. Let no writ be so endorsed, if it appear that the defendant had previously offered to refer the question in dispute to the arbitration and decision of men of business.

4. Let the names of the witnesses, and a description of the documents in support of the suit, be endorsed on the back of the process; and, within a certain number of days, let the defendant be required to give the plaintiff a similar list of his witnesses and documents; after which, let each party be at liberty once to amend his list before trial.

* Mr. Jones, a barrister, advises, in your last, as the only means of avoiding the villany of pettifogging, that every man become his own lawyer!

5. Let no man be detained in execution for debt above one month, if, after public notices, he has surrendered four-fifths of his property to his creditors.

6. Let none but the witness under examination, in a cause, be allowed to be present in court, or before arbitrators.

7. Let the first process in every suit include at once, the summons to appear and a declaration of the cause, grounds, and object, of suit.

8. Let appeals against decisions of arbitrators be made when sanctioned by the minority of the referees; and let the validity of such appeals be tried by civil grand juries, which should have the power of ordering new arbitrations.

9. Let appeals against decisions of courts of law be in like manner referred to civil grand juries, which should have it in their power to order new trials before a different judge and jury.

10. Two of three decisions should be conclusive of all questions in civil suits.

Legislative enactments, enforcing such regulations, would, I conceive, put an end to all the accumulated Chicaneries, Impositions, and Vexations, of law and lawyers.

The first clause would effect every legitimate purpose of justice.

The second would prevent frivolous, vindictive, oppressive, and vexatious, suits.

The third would render the plaintiff and defendant alike willing parties to the suit.

The fourth would put an end to tricks in a cause, and to false-swearing; against which, at present, no man can be on his guard, and no issue be protected.

The fifth would release the law from the disgrace of cruelty, and of expecting impossibilities.

The sixth would secure the cause against combinations of the witnesses.

The seventh would give simplicity, fairness, and openness, to the proceedings.

The eighth would be a check on the corruption or prejudices of arbitrators.

The ninth would render the appellant independent of the caprice and sophistry of judges.

The tenth would bring disputes to a termination within a definite period.

Who

Who could oppose such salutary and necessary regulations?—

None but CORRUPT or prejudiced LAWYERS!

Who would support them with one voice?—

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM!

It follows, then, that we shall be enabled to ascertain, whether the Lawyers are already the masters or the servants of the public?

On such points there can, among the people, be but one opinion!—Does it not then behove the houses of parliament, as the national guardians and reformers, and as the palladium of justice, to assert and enact some such reasonable laws?—Can the legislature be more usefully or laudably employed? Are not its members themselves, who are not lawyers, the frequent victims of those abuses, which it appears may so easily be remedied?—Do not the present grievances come home to every man's business and bosom?—Do we not all feel the force of the common maxim, that, *if a man will go to law with you for your coat, you should, rather than go to law, give him that and your waistcoat,—aye, and even your shirt also?*

Is it consistent, however, with the domination of reason—with the triumph of intellect in a free country—with the energies and good sense of the English people, that such Absurdities should exist and triumph, and such Oppressions be continued and endured?—Rather ought not every constitutional Exertion to be made to get as completely rid of them as human passions will allow?

In one word, notwithstanding some wise and virtuous exceptions, Law and Lawyers are now become, what the Romish Church and the Monks were three centuries ago; and Priest-craft and Law-craft have but changed places! We stand, therefore, in need of great LEGISLATIVE ENERGIES; or of some HENRY THE EIGHTH, or MARTIN LUTHER, to perform, in regard to this profession, the mighty work of reformation and regeneration!

COMMON SENSE.

Dec. 13, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not know how it is possible to make a better use of a letter which I MONTHLY MAG. No. 221.

have just received from a very worthy man, than to send it to your Magazine. His object is evidently to rescue merit from neglect, and to lift obscure talents into that public notice which may be the means of rendering them beneficial to their possessor; an object, that, I have no doubt, you will gladly facilitate.—I have not yet seen the boy, but he has been in Bristol this week, and has brought up his manuscript, the melody of which was highly approved of by an able composer, but the base (as might be expected) found deficient in some parts; and, next Wednesday, he is to return with it amended, when I shall have the pleasure to see him. This and other airs of his composing I have heard sung, and thought them not only good melodies, but that they evinced an uncommon degree of taste and feeling. I shall take him to hear *Madame Catalani*, on Friday next, to see what effect a first concert, and her powerful airs, will have on his musical feelings; and, afterwards, his talents will be put to their test. He will not be flattered, but fairly tried; and, if the general opinion is, that he has very superior abilities in this walk of genius, no pains will be spared to give them their fair expansion, and to place him where he may, before he is spoiled, be thoroughly grounded in the science he has selected under the most discouraging circumstances.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Dec. 8, 1811.

SIR,

ABRAHAM Taylor of this place, (the musical boy, for whom you are pleased so kindly to interest yourself) is about 13 years of age, and self-taught; his father is a baker, and the employment of the son—selling the cakes and biscuits made by him; he first introduced himself to my notice by composing a tune for our Sunday-school children, to sing at church, with which we were much pleased; it has a wild, sweet, simplicity, quite original, that much surprised us; and induced me to try him in a composition more varied and difficult. I therefore wrote out *Campbell's Soldiers' Dream* (not knowing at that time that it had ever been set to music), and desired him, when he perfectly comprehended the author, to express the sense of the words, as well as he could, by musical sounds. He did so, and brought me the music, line by line, as he composed it; when finished, I was much struck with the pathos, truth, and nature, it exhibited. On showing it to some musical friends, they advised me to get it engraved,

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graved, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte,* and sold, for his benefit, under the idea that it might be the means of introducing him to public notice, and produce a small fund for providing him with clothes, &c. during his apprenticeship, which we shall endeavour, may be either with a professor, master, or seller, of music, so as to enable him to unfold in time his musical talents. This song, therefore, with two or three others, will be *published by subscription*, with all convenient speed, at a moderate price, and sold here and at Bristol, for his benefit.

Such is his passion for music, that, I have been told, when the friendly societies meet

* Here a difficulty arose, as he had never seen (at that time) a piano-forte, and was at a loss how to proceed; but, a friend having explained to him the nature and compass of the instrument, and described its powers, with the manner of playing, &c. he readily conceived the idea, and composed it accordingly.

at Whitsuntide, to amuse themselves with their bands, he has been known to listen for hour in extacy; and, when any favorite piece has been played that struck his ear more forcibly than another, has run home and committed it immediately to paper, most correctly: his talents as a performer are also great, for he has, by his own industry, made himself master of six or seven different instruments, with some of which he plays with great execution and taste, the most difficult pieces at sight.

This, sir, is all I can at present collect respecting him, but, with great truth and justice I may add, that he is a very modest, unassuming, steady, honest, lad; and that he may at some future day rival a Crotch, Haydn, or, perhaps, a Handel, is the sincere wish of, sir,

Your most respectful, humble, servant,
THOMAS RICHARDSON.

*Iron Acton, near Soosbury,
Dec. 6, 1811.*

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

*An Account of the LIFE and WRITINGS
of the late Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN,
F. L. S.*

WILLIAM Martin was born at Marsfield, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1767.

His father, Mr. Joseph Martin, was a native of the same town, and settled there as a hosier. Too much addicted to pleasure, he neglected his business, and, being consequently unsuccessful, deserted his wife and only child, when the latter was not more than a year and a half old. He proceeded immediately to Ireland, assumed the name of Booth, and went upon the stage, for which he had always evinced a strong inclination. His talents, as an actor, were not striking; and, after some time, having quitted the stage, he repaired to London, where he opened an exhibition of Polygraphic Paintings. From his youth he had been fond of drawing, but had not received any regular instructions in that art at the time he deserted his family. In the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine (Vol. 67. p. 167) he is mentioned under the name of Joseph Booth, Esq. is stated to have died on the 25th of February, 1797, in Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, and is represented "as the ingenious inventor not only of the polygraphic art, but also of the more

important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process." On his return to England, though repeatedly applied to by Mrs. Martin, he took no notice of her letters. He never saw his son from the time he absconded from Marsfield, nor did he bequeath a single shilling to his wife or son, though he was supposed to die possessed of several thousand pounds.

His mother, whose maiden name was Mallatratt, having gained no intelligence of her husband, was induced, at the expiration of two years, to commence actress. She had no better prospect of supporting herself and her child, and she conceived that, by adopting this line of life, she might have a greater chance of meeting with her husband, or at least of obtaining some information concerning him. Mrs. Martin, at first, entered into a small provincial company, at that time performing at Kibworth, in Leicestershire. With this company she travelled during some years, and was then received into a more respectable one. Though a very useful actress, she did not possess the qualifications requisite for performing the principal characters, and her income was consequently very limited. In this trying situation, she conducted herself with the greatest propriety and prudence. She paid particu-
lar

Jar attention to the education of her son, always taking care to send him to the best schools, which her itinerant mode of life and her straightened circumstances would permit, and anxiously endeavouring to prevent his forming any improper acquaintance. Mrs. M., having been a performer during a period of more than 26 years, retired from the stage in the year 1797. She was never separated from her son till the time of his death, and is now living with his widow and children at Macclesfield, in a very infirm state, at the advanced age of 65.

Young Martin, in his childhood, made the best possible return to his excellent mother for her unwearied care and attention, by manifesting a most amiable and affectionate disposition, and by shewing a great fondness for learning, in which he made a progress, at least, equal to the advantages he possessed. The necessitous circumstances of his mother left her no choice as to his destiny. She was compelled to make him an actor; and, in order to obtain a small addition to her income, found it necessary to usher him upon the stage at a very early period of his life.

When he was only five years old, he was frequently brought forward to sing upon the stage, accompanied by the German flute, and was always favourably received by the audience. At eight years of age he was so far improved, that his performance excited the surprise, and procured him the applause, of all who saw him. At nine he delivered a lecture on hearts to several crowded audiences in the different rooms at Buxton. Soon afterwards he played the part of Trip, in the *School for Scandal*, at Denbigh, before several persons of distinction, who complimented him very highly on his promising abilities, and made him many presents, which proved a seasonable relief to his mother.

About this time he began to learn the Latin language, to which he applied very closely. And, in his leisure hours, he amused himself with drawing and engraving. In drawing he had not at first any master: but he received some instructions in engraving from a blind actor, who taught him to engrave on pewter. From this time he occasionally raised a little money by engraving, at first on pewter vessels, and afterwards on plate.

The Buxton company, in which he and his mother now had engagements, besides travelling in Derbyshire, performed at different towns in Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire. In the last-named county they played at Halifax, where he was introduced to the late Mr. James Bolton, eminently distinguished as an artist and a naturalist by his works on the British Ferns, Ferguses, and Song-birds. This happened when he was in his 12th year. Bolton then kept a writing-school at Stannary, near Halifax, and young Martin had the pleasure to become his pupil in penmanship. He also received his first lessons in drawing from the same master, who, by frequently entering into conversation with his pupil about birds, and other objects of natural history, inspired him with a taste and passion for this science, which he retained to the end of his life. With the information he then received on these subjects, he used to return from school delighted to his mother. He received many acts of kindness from Bolton, who furnished him with books and drawings, and directed him in the choice of those books that he was to purchase for himself. In penmanship our author has not done so much credit to his preceptor, as in drawing. His handwriting does not in the least resemble Mr. Bolton's. It is extremely remarkable, perfectly unique indeed, and with difficulty legible, a circumstance which occasioned him no small trouble and vexation in the printing of his works.

To Bolton he remained extremely grateful for the advantages and favours he had received, and always spoke of him as his greatest friend and benefactor. A regular correspondence was maintained betwixt them, till the death of his master, whose labours were, unfortunately, often interrupted by long and dangerous indispositions. It has been ascertained, by an application to Mrs. Bolton, that Mr. Martin's letters to her late husband are in the possession of her daughter, who went to America about two years ago, with the view of residing there, and took the most valuable of her father's papers along with her. There is every reason to believe these letters would afford ample materials for a biographical memoir; and, whilst it is to be regretted, that the letters in question cannot at present be consulted, it has fortunately happened, that several

of Bolton's letters to Mr. Martin have been preserved, and furnished information upon various points, which could not now be obtained from any other source.

It appears, from this correspondence, that Mr. M. was accustomed to consult his old master concerning every publication which he projected; and, indeed, upon every material step he intended to take. On all these occasions he received the best and most disinterested advice. The following short extract, from one of Bolton's letters, may very properly be introduced here, as expressive of his regard and good wishes for his former pupil, and of the encouragement held out to him. "My mind has long suggested to me, that you will see good days. I hope they are now arriving. Persevere in that modesty, truth, and industry, which I have valued in you ever since I knew you; and, above all, be a friend and guardian to your mother in her declining age."—An instance of his kindness will appear in an extract from another letter.—"If you have done with Da Costa, you may send it by the waggon, but pay not the carriage. If you want it longer, keep it. As to what little money you owe me, if it will in the least distress you, don't send it. I have just got a draft for Pungi, which will be beef for me till Christmas."—Mr. Martin's delicacy would not allow him to observe his friend's injunction on this occasion. He not only paid the carriage, but paid for the binding of the volume, which subjected him to a reproof in a subsequent letter.

This correspondence was not without its advantages to Bolton, for Mr. Martin's ingenuity, in the execution of his engravings, enabled him to furnish his friend occasionally with useful hints and directions. Neither of them being engravers by profession, the mutual communication of their failures and successes in the management of their copper-plates, must have been very useful to both. Bolton was frequently too profuse, or too sparing, in the application of the aqua-fortis, which, to use his own phrases, either bit too much or too little, and he always related his blunders and disappointments very humorously. His plates were often jogging to London, in the waggon, to get new faces.

When Mr. Martin first engaged in the study of natural history, his attention

was principally directed, if not entirely confined, to the animal kingdom; and the first work which he conceived the design of publishing, was upon this branch of the science.

As early as the year 1789, he made Bolton acquainted with his intention of publishing a Zoological Table, on a single sheet, to be mounted as a chart, on canvas and rollers, who advised him to print it on a 4to. form, and to add an explanation of terms, with the plates, requisite for the illustration of these. This advice he seems to have determined upon adopting, for we find the following title given in one of his MS. volumes; "Zoological Tables, exhibiting, in one view, the classes, orders, and genera, of the animal kingdom, with the dependences and leading characters, according to the Linnæan system; with six plates, on which are engraved in aquatinta figures, explanatory of the characters, on which the orders depend."

In these tables, which were never completed, it appears that the characters of the classes, orders, and genera, were to have been translated from those given by Linnæus, in the 12th edition of the *Systema Naturæ*. Not being in possession of this celebrated work, so necessary to every naturalist, he has taken the trouble to transcribe the genuine characters in the original Latin, and to add the names of the species, except in those extensive genera of insects, which comprehend a vast number of species, and here he has only put down the names of the divisions, and the numbers of the species. In many instances the English names and references to Edwards's figures are given.

It seems that Mr. Martin did not proceed to publish the Zoological Tables, on account of the appearance of the new and extended edition of the *Systema Naturæ*, by Gmelin, about this time; the first part of which was printed in the year 1788, though he was not apprised of this edition till 1790.

He had afterwards, it would appear, an intention of publishing a *Fauna Britannica* in the Latin language, extracted from Gmelin's edition of the work mentioned above, with references to the plates of Pennant and Bewick, and the addition of the English name and size of each species of animal. A specimen of this intended work, fairly transcribed, is

amongst

amongst his manuscripts. In an interleaved copy of the first volume of Berkenhout's *Outlines*, presented to him by Bolton, we find he has made many additions to the text, and has made several drawings of the different classes of animals, particularly of birds and fishes.

He also projected a third work on the River Fishes of Great Britain, to be illustrated with coloured plates, which his friend, whose name we have so frequently had occasion to mention, was of opinion would be well received. Notwithstanding this encouragement, he proceeded no farther than to make a few coloured drawings of fishes, from the execution of which there is reason to believe the work might have been productive of some emolument to him. Whether he relinquished this design on account of the unavoidable expense, and an apprehension of the uncertainty of being reimbursed by this publication; or whether he had now come to a determination to confine his attention to his works on Extraneous Fossils, cannot at present be ascertained. But, after the year 1795, he has made no mention of publishing on Zoology to Bolton, as far as we can collect from the letters of the latter.

He had collected shells, and had paid great attention to conchology, a subject particularly necessary to those who engage in the study of petrifications. He had also made a collection of insects, most probably with the view of preparing himself for understanding the genus *Entomolithus*.

Mr. M. seems to have paid less attention to the vegetable than the animal kingdom. He did not engage much, at any period of his life, in practical botany. He had, however, carefully studied the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnæus, and has availed himself of the excellent rules laid down in that work, in composing his elementary book on Extraneous Fossils, or Relics; the latter of which he considers as the most appropriate name. The ferns engaged a greater share of his attention than any other tribe of plants, the knowledge of them being more connected with his principal study of petrifications. Except the ferns and grasses, few plants can be recognised in the petrified state.

At what period he first began to study mineralogy, and to turn his attention more particularly to geology, has not

been exactly ascertained, but most probably a considerable time anterior to the year 1789; for, in a letter addressed to Mr. Bolton in that year, he mentions his drawings and engravings, and his intended publication on Derbyshire Petrifications. His attention was in some degree directed to mineralogy by his occasional visits to his much-esteemed friend Mr. Mills, at Macclesfield, which afforded him an opportunity of examining a good collection of minerals, and of conversing on that subject. The idea of publishing tinted plates of the minerals of Derbyshire, with short descriptions of them, originated in his having seen a book of that kind, in the possession of Mr. Mills, which was published at Nuremberg, in 1753, by Schneidel. His observation, on seeing the book, was, that he conceived he could produce better resemblances of minerals, and he certainly did succeed very well in his first attempts to delineate them, and was particularly successful, at that time, in his representation of the crystallised Galena.

The first number of his work, entitled "Figures and Descriptions of Petrifications, collected in Derbyshire," was printed in the year 1793. The figures were all drawn, etched, and coloured, by his own hand. This work was originally intended to form a part of a general history of Derbyshire fossils, in which he had engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Watson, of Bakewell, who possessed a valuable collection of native and extraneous fossils of that county. By unforeseen circumstances the publication of the original work was, for some years, deferred, and at length relinquished. The History of the Native Fossils, which was Mr. Watson's department, has not been published, but he still promises a work on the mineralogy of Derbyshire.

From the conditions, printed in the first number of Mr. Martin's Petrifications, it appears, that the work was to be completed in fourteen numbers. But he proceeded no farther than the fifth number, which was printed in August, 1796. He had, at this time, gained so much additional information, and his views of the subject were so much changed, that he thought it better to pause here, and reprint the letter-press. The first sheet of the work, as it now stands, was not printed till May 1802.

This was the first attempt, that had been

been made in England, of giving coloured figures of petrifications. Abroad it had been done with considerable success; and, of late, beautifully coloured plates have been published by Mr. Sowerby, in his "*British Mineralogy*," and by Mr. Parkinson, in his volumes on *Organic Remains*.

In the year 1796, Mr. M. sent a paper, entitled "*An Account of some Species of Fossil Anomia, found in Derbyshire*," to the Linnæan Society, of which he had the honour to be elected a fellow. This paper was published in the fourth volume of the *Transactions of the Society*, and is illustrated by two plates from his drawings.

In the succeeding year he married Mrs. Adams, an unfortunate but interesting young widow, who had commenced actress, and joined the Buxton company, when performing at Prescott, about three years before. Her former husband died when she was only 19 years of age, and left her totally unprovided for. Her father was then in indigent circumstances, and incapable of supporting her. In this distressed situation, having been well educated, possessing a good voice, and being tolerably versed in music, she was persuaded to try her fortune on the stage. Her father, particularly solicitous for her welfare, prevailed upon Mrs. Martin to receive his daughter under her immediate care and protection. From that time she remained constantly with Mrs. Martin, and the consequence was a mutual attachment betwixt her and Mr. Martin.

With the prospect of a young family, he was prevailed upon, in a short time after his marriage, to quit the stage, and establish himself as a drawing-master, in Burton-upon-Trent, where the company was then performing. In this line he met with encouragement beyond his expectation, being immediately engaged to teach in several of the principal families of that town and its vicinity. This, it must be observed, was not a new occupation to Mr. M. He had, for several years, given instructions in drawing in the different towns, which he visited as an actor, and had given great satisfaction to his pupils and their friends. About eight years before, he had communicated to Mr. Bolton his desire to leave the stage; and stated, that he was only restrained by a fear of being under the necessity of returning to it again. He was encouraged by his friend, with

the hope of being able to support himself without acting, provided he should determine to give up his original profession. But, much as he wished to have the command of that time, which he had so long devoted to the entertainment of the public, he had not sufficient resolution to relinquish the income he and his mother were deriving from the theatre. In no instance did Mr. M. take a rash or imprudent step; the stage, at this time, constituted the principal source of profit to him, and he was thence induced to remain upon it for several years longer, though he would have been much more gratified by employing the hours spent in the business of the theatre, in using his pen and pencil on subjects of natural history, if there had been the same certainty of a remuneration. It is greatly to be regretted, that his straightened circumstances did not allow him, at that period, to pursue his own inclinations, as the world has thereby been deprived of some valuable works, which his want of leisure prevented him from completing.

Not only did his original profession interfere with his scientific pursuits, but his love of science, and his attachment to that county and station, where extraneous fossils are particularly abundant and various, and may be constantly examined under their most interesting relations, prevented his advancement as an actor.

Mr. M. did not possess any great versatility of talents as an actor; and, from the state of the company in which he performed, was frequently under the necessity of representing characters to which he was by no means adequate. This must be the case in provincial companies, more especially in those which travel to the smaller towns. But he studied his parts well, had always the merit of being correct, and had attained a considerable degree of excellence as a comedian, particularly in performing foppish characters. When the farce of the Farmer came out, he was so great in the part of *Jemmy Jumps*, that the piece had a run for ten nights at Buxton, and was played once or twice a-week during the remainder of the season. The late Mr. Tate Wilkinson, manager of the York theatre, having had an opportunity of witnessing his performance at Buxton, was very anxious to engage him, and offered him a very good salary, which his fondness for mineralogy and attachment

attachment to Derbyshire induced him to decline without hesitation. Mr. Martin's engagement in the Buxton company also afforded him an opportunity of examining the coal strata and petrifications, found in the neighbourhood of Wigan, this being one of the towns in which they occasionally performed. Of this advantage he would also have been deprived, by enlisting under the banners of Wilkinson.

He did not remain long at Burton-upon-Trent. Being strongly solicited to take up his abode at Buxton, and to attend the schools in that neighbourhood as a drawing-master, he could not resist the temptation, but immediately repaired to the situation most favourable to his mineralogical researches. An opportunity offered shortly after his removal, of purchasing a fourth-share of the Buxton theatre, which he availed himself of, and occasionally performed during the season; but he did not visit any other town afterwards as an actor.

During his residence at Buxton, Mr. M. was honoured by the notice of many gentlemen, distinguished by their rank and science, who resorted to this celebrated watering-place. Here he became acquainted with A. B. Lambert, Esq., to whose kindness he was indebted for his election as a fellow of the Linnæan Society. Though extremely harrassed, at this period, by his attendance on the schools, which were situated at considerable distances, and lay in different directions (for his income would not bear the expense of keeping or hiring a horse), he did not allow himself any recreation or respite. All his leisure hours were devoted to scientific pursuits; and, so eagerly was he engaged in making drawings, and engraving the plates for his work on the Petrifications of Derbyshire, that he frequently broke in upon the necessary hours of sleep, to the great injury of his health.

About the year 1805, he was doomed again to change his station. The school at Chapel-in-the-Frith was entirely given up, and he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the department of drawing-master, at the Free Grammar-school in Macclesfield. By these two circumstances he was induced to remove to Macclesfield, which was now become the most central, and consequently the most convenient, situation for his attendance on the different schools, where he was engaged as a teacher.

After this removal, he retained his share in the theatre at Buxton, performed a few nights in the midsummer vacation, and took a benefit, which was always as productive as the place would entitle him to expect. During the two last years of his life, however, he was unable to perform on the stage. His voice became so weak and hoarse as to render his articulation scarcely audible. As he never possessed a good voice, he did not deem it adviseable to devote much time to music; but he excelled in singing humorous and ludicrous songs, and his ear was so good, that he learned them with the greatest facility.

To this affection of the voice other symptoms supervened, which Mr. M., with but too much reason, considered as indicative of a consumption, and expressed a wish to give up his occupation as a drawing-master, that he might have more leisure to attend to his other pursuits. However, he had not resolution to do this, and continued to teach, as long as his health would possibly permit him.

The distressed situation, in which he knew his family must be left when he resigned his breath, stimulated him to greater exertions than he could bear. In order to avoid giving any alarm or present distress to his family, respecting his health, he concealed his complaints as much as possible from them. He continued to employ his leisure hours in writing, drawing, or engraving; and wished to be thought by his wife to be so employed, when he was totally unable to do any thing. He requested, that every letter which Dr. Hull, whom he occasionally consulted from the commencement of his indisposition, wrote to him on the subject of his complaints, might be directed to be left at the post-office, by which means Mrs. Wm. Martin was prevented from knowing that her husband had ever consulted Dr. Hull till after his decease, when she discovered and perused some of the letters. In one of his letters to the doctor, after enumerating the different symptoms of his malady, he adds, "I give you a world of trouble. If I recover my health, be assured I shall not be unmindful of what you have done for me. I at times, however, think there is little hope of my getting better. I have been so long ill, and there has been such a gradual increase in the symptoms of my disorder, that I doubt it is too firmly fixed

fixed for medicine to remove it. I have not done much to the work I have in the press lately. Indeed, I have had neither spirits nor inclination to attend to it. Yet I ought to do so, if possible, for that and my other work will be all, perhaps, that a wife and six helpless children will have to depend on, for a time, for subsistence." Unfortunately, this has been but too soon verified.

The work to which he here alludes, as being in the press, he was enabled to publish in the beginning of March, 1809, under the title of "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils, on scientific Principles," and he dedicated it to his friend Mr. Lambert. Notwithstanding the modesty of the title, it is truly a classical production, which will be found extremely useful to persons entering upon the study of geology and extraneous fossils, and will be read with satisfaction and advantage by those who have made considerable proficiency in these departments of mineralogy.

When Mr. M. first began to collect and describe the fossils, that have the form or structure of animal or vegetable bodies, and, indeed, till this work appeared, we had no elementary book, containing a regular exposition of facts and principles, on which this study could be conducted, as in other branches of natural history. Having felt greatly the want of such an introductory treatise, and aware of the importance of the task, he spared no pains to supply the deficiency and to render the science as easy and inviting to future students as it was in his power to effect.

It would exceed the limits we wish to assign to this account of our author, to enter into a full analysis or criticism of the work under consideration. We may be allowed, however, to state briefly, that, in the preface, he has laid down and illustrated the fundamental principles on which he conceives the study of extraneous fossils may be scientifically conducted; and that, in the first part of the work, to which he has given the title of "An Elementary Introduction to the Study of Extraneous Fossils, &c." after giving definitions of natural bodies, he points out the kinds, phenomena, and origin, of relics, with their introduction into the mineral kingdom; their distinctive characters, with an explanation of the terms used; their geographic situation; the principles of their arrangement and nomenclature, and the

delineation of relics, illustrated by several examples. In the body of this part of the work he has given the facts and inferences which constitute the basis of the study, in distinct propositions; and has added to these such observations as he deemed necessary for the illustration of them. In the form of notes will be found the more foreign remarks on chemical, mineralogical, and geological subjects, with references to authors, lists of zoological terms, &c.; from which the student will derive much useful information, condensed into a very narrow compass.

The second part is entitled "Systema Reliquiorum, or an Arrangement of Extraneous Fossils, as far as it respects their orders, genera, and families," and is written entirely in the Latin language. The orders and genera, of which he has given a view in the first number of the *Petrificata Derbiensia*, differ very materially from those he finally adopted in this volume.

Speaking of the execution of this work, he has expressed himself in the following modest terms, "At a distance from extensive collections and valuable libraries, those necessary helps to the naturalist when writing, my time is almost wholly taken up with the duties of my profession, and debarred, by local situation, from that personal intercourse with the scientific, which might so materially have aided me in my pursuit; this work is truly the production of one who has possessed few advantages for its completion, none indeed except those which have arisen from a long residence in a mining country, where the objects of the study abound, and have been constantly examined under their most interesting relations. Hence I beg leave to add, that a large portion of the facts advanced in this treatise has been repeatedly confirmed by my own observations. These facts, I am aware, are often rudely explained, and sometimes inartificially put together; but I trust the errors and deficiencies of the work will not be found so numerous as to prevent its being considered a proper collection of *data* for the student to proceed on. Hereafter, perhaps, some one, with leisure and abilities, equal to the task, may condescend to fill up these "Outlines," or, sketching others with a happier hand, give to the world a complete "*Philosophia Reliquiorum*."

The following extract from a letter, which Dr. Hull received from Mr. Martin in a few months after the publication of

of his "Outlines," evinces his modesty, the mediocrity of his pretensions, his patience, and the gentleness of his temper, so fully, that it ought to be brought forward. The letter is dated Wednesday morning only, and it is remarkable, that, of more than twenty letters in the possession of Dr. Hull, neither the day of the month nor the year is given, and the same may be observed with respect to the letters addressed to his other correspondents. "I understand I have been completely cut up in the Antijacobin Review. I have not seen the article, but, as the man in the play says on a like occasion, 'there is never wanting some good-natured friend or other to remind one of misfortunes.' They cannot, however, think less of the work, in some particulars, than I do myself; and authors of real merit and worth have shared the same fate, so I, who pretend to neither, have no reason to complain. There are some principles in the 'Outlines' that must, in time, be adopted, however they as novelties may be objected to at present."

In a subsequent letter to Dr. Hull he has thus expressed himself on the same subject. "I find I am totally misinformed respecting the criticism in the Antijacobin Review—so far from being cut up, I doubt they have been too free of their praise. I send you a few lines of their criticism, merely to prove to you that my friend was not quite correct in his information." After a very long account of the work and the principles on which it is formed, and only condemning the adoption of the term *vegetal*, instead of which they recommend *vegetive*, they conclude as follows: "From the remarks, which we have already made on these 'Outlines,' it must be evident that Mr. Martin has rendered an important service to science and the lovers of geological studies, and that his concise, yet copious and portable, work, is the most useful thing of the kind that has yet been published. A book-maker would have extended its contents over a 4to volume, and then have contrived to have charged his readers four times the price for it."—*Antij. Review*. May 1809.

When Mr. M. had printed a part of this work, he wrote to Dr. Hull for his opinion concerning the adoption of the term *vegetal*. Speaking of the translation of Fourcroy's Chemical Philosophy, by Desmond, he says, "I see he proposes to use in all cases, where the capability of vegetation is not meant to

be pointed out, the term *vegetal* instead of *vegetable*. Had I seen his work some time back I think I should have adopted his alteration, for *vegetal petrification* would certainly be more correct and analogous than *vegetable petrification*, &c. The term would also have agreed better with some I have ventured to use, viz. *testal*, *ossal*, *squamal*, &c. by which I mean to point out only simple relation to the bodies in question, without reference to their substance or nature. We do not see, however, that the terms *vegetable* or *vegetal* petrification are at all more exceptionable than *vegetive*; for the capability of vegetation is as generally pointed out by the term *vegetive* as by either of the others, and the term *vegetable* is very frequently applied to substances not capable of vegetating."

In a short time after the publication of his "Outlines," Mr. Martin was elected a Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and an Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London.

In the course of the same year he published the first volume of "*Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifications collected in Derbyshire*;" and dedicated it by permission to Sir Joseph Banks. This volume contains the whole of the work which he began to publish in numbers, but desisted when he had printed the fifth. It has, however, received many additions and improvements. The plates for the illustration of this work are fifty-two. The figures were all drawn by himself. The etchings were also entirely executed by his own hand, and are sufficiently finished, though he has been induced to apologise for their wanting a certain neatness and uniformity, on the ground of his not being an engraver by profession. In colouring the plates he was assisted by his wife, whom he had instructed previously to his marriage; and she is at this time very laudably employed in colouring the remaining copies of the work.

In the description of these extraneous fossils, his aim has been to apply the mode of investigation so successfully adopted in Botany and Zoology. "Hence, says he, instead of giving a mere list of names, and these chiefly of species formed from entire genera, or tribes of organic bodies, I consider, in the first instance, every genuine or permanent fossil species to depend on a single recent one, and accordingly have endeavoured to fix the essential characters by which it may

hereafter be discriminated." Till Mr. M. published his "Outlines" no determinate principle for the division of extraneous fossils into species had been established, or even proposed. In every system that had then appeared, "the species," he observes, "are without order and consistency, formed according to the caprice or convenience of the writer, and characterised by every possible affection of which these bodies are susceptible." Preface p. 12.

As an appendix he has annexed "a Systematic Arrangement of the Petrifications described in the first volume, with additional remarks on some of the species." We here find the order, genus, and family, to which each species belongs; the specific character and name; a reference to one or more of his own figures; the English name; the seat or strata; and the particular place where it is found; with an account of the differences observable in the specimens. Nothing scarcely is omitted except the synonyms; and it was his intention, if Providence had allotted him life and health, to publish another volume of the work under consideration, to give at the end of it, in one general view, a systematic arrangement of all the species that had then been described by him, with their synonyms, references to the figures of other writers, and such additional remarks on each as further research might have enabled him to make.

About a year before he was elected a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, he had promised Dr. Hull to send one or more papers to the society. One of these, entitled "Cursory Remarks on the Mineral Substance called in Derbyshire Rotten-Stone," has been received and read since his death. It was the last thing he wrote, and it is to be regretted that he had not entirely completed this paper. In a note to the "Outlines," p. 140, Mr. M. says, "the Rotten-stone of Derbyshire is evidently produced by the disintegration of our black limestone, or marble, above which it is deposited, not over coal, as Gmelin, we know not from what authority, has asserted, &c." And the principal part of this paper appears from one of his manuscripts to have been originally written as a continuation of the note just quoted.

Of another paper, on the Formation of the Pipe-veins of Derbyshire, intended for the same Society, no traces are to be found; yet it appears, from a letter which Dr. Hull received from him, that it was

written at the time he was engaged in printing the "Outlines." He says, "I am sorry it has not been in my power to transcribe the paper for the Manchester Society ere this, but I find I shall have a small drawing or two to make, in explanation of what I advance in it, and I doubt it will not be possible for me to do this before the vacation, when I hope to have a little more time on my hands."

He left also a letter, only in part transcribed, which is addressed to Mr. Tilloch, and was intended for publication in the *Philosophical Magazine*.

Mr. M. had made considerable preparation for publishing a Section of the Earth, and some Mineralogical Maps, which, he conceives, would be very acceptable to geologists and mineralogists, and prove profitable to himself.

In October 1809, he intimated to his friend, the Rev. James Cumming, fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, his intention to beg permission to take drawings from the Woodwardian collection of fossils. This scheme he hoped to be able to execute without its interfering with his business as a drawing-master; thinking that he could visit Cambridge, for the purpose of taking the drawings, and writing the descriptions, of the specimens, in the vacations, and engrave the plates at home at his leisure. Mr. Cumming very kindly communicated Mr. Martin's intention to Professor Hailstone, who mentioned it to the Woodwardian Syndics, and it was concluded, that the work should be an University publication, that the whole of the letter-press should be written by the Woodwardian Professor, and that Mr. M. should receive three guineas for drawing and engraving each plate, with a further compensation for coloring the plates, which might be done by his own family, or in the way most convenient and agreeable to him. It was supposed, that forty-five or fifty plates would be sufficient to contain the whole of the fossils in this collection, worthy of publication, which have not already been figured.

Before this agreement was made, Mr. Martin had communicated to his very valuable friend, Mr. Mills, of Dublin, formerly of Macclesfield, his desire to obtain permission to draw and describe the petrifications in the Leskean Museum, which Mr. Mills and General Vallancey gave him reason to hope there would be no doubt of his obtaining, if he should determine upon the undertaking. The General, at the same time, very politely requested his acceptance of a copy of the

the catalogue of this Museum, from the Dublin Society, that he might be apprised of the number and kind of petrifications in that celebrated collection of fossils.

Mr. Cumming wished Mr. Martin to be in Cambridge in June or July, that he might have an opportunity of introducing him, and rendering him other services on his arrival; but, just as the time arrived, viz. on the 31st of May, 1810, Mr. Martin breathed his last. His health had been gradually declining from Christmas, yet Mr. Cox, the medical gentleman who attended him in his last illness, is of opinion he might have lived for some time, had he not been attacked by a new complaint, a lumbago, so severe as to induce delirium and terminate his existence in a few days. The delirium was preceded by an uncommonly vivid imagination, and such a rapid succession of ideas, that he could not refrain from repeatedly expressing his astonishment.

Mr. Martin was below the middle size, of a slender form and delicate appearance, even in his best health. In his manners he was unaffected and diffident; so modest indeed, that, unless he had been initiated as an actor in his childhood, it is scarcely conceivable he would ever have ventured upon the stage. His life was marked by none of the eccentricities and adventures which so generally characterise the *gens de theatre*. His moral character was irreproachable. In all the relations of a son, a husband, and a father, his conduct was truly amiable and exemplary. All his hours were devoted to the entertainment or instruction of the public. As a comedian, he excelled in the representation of foppish characters. As a teacher, he rendered himself particularly acceptable to his pupils, by his mild and unassuming behaviour. As a naturalist, an author, and an artist, he has acquired a considerable portion of celebrity, although he laboured under many disadvantages. In addition to what has been already stated of his diligence and industry, it may be proper to observe here, that he availed himself of every opportunity of making his attainments profitable. He made drawings and engraved plates, which were not required for his own publications. He gave lectures on the solar microscope, in the towns which he visited as an actor; and he made collections of Derbyshire fossils for sale. His exertions, however, though carried to an extent decidedly in-

jurious to his health, unfortunately were so little productive, that he left his family, consisting of a widow in a very delicate state of health, six children, and an aged mother, almost entirely unprovided for. The little money, his ingenuity and industry had enabled him to save, had all been expended in his publications, and a considerable demand from one of his printers still remained unsatisfied.

Touched by the distressed situation of this unfortunate family, some benevolent gentlemen, who respected Mr. Martin's character, raised a subscription in the town and vicinity of Macclesfield, to meet their present exigencies. A subscription was also opened at Manchester and Blackburn. Several gentlemen, distinguished for their rank and science, with whom he had the honour to correspond, have made presents to his widow. Amongst these may be enumerated Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roscoe, &c. &c. To the eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Davies, with his wonted generosity, is giving his board and tuition. The eldest daughter has been received into Mrs. Rowe's school, on much lower than the usual terms for board; and the ladies of Macclesfield have very charitably formed a purse for defraying the expenses of her education. His widow has been appointed librarian to the Subscription Library; but, as the salary is small, and the duties of the office interfere much with her employment in colouring the plates of the *Petrificata Derbiensia*, this situation, at present, is not very advantageous to her. The sale of her late husband's works, though confessedly of great merit, proceeds but slowly, and it is doubtful whether they will ever repay the price of publication. They are written on subjects not generally interesting, and but few copies of either of them have been printed.

By bringing before the public this view of the merits of the late Mr. Martin, and of the indigent situation in which his family has been left, it is hoped that some further advantages may be derived; that contributions will be obtained; and the sale of his works be promoted. Should this appeal prove unsuccessful, it is to be feared that the cause of science may suffer.

N.B. Messrs. White and Cochrane, booksellers, in Fleet-street, London, have very kindly undertaken to receive the subscriptions of the benevolent, in behalf of this unfortunate family.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

SINGULAR BREACHES OF COSTUME.

BOURGOANNE notes a painting in Spain, where Abraham is preparing to shoot Isaac with a pistol. In the illuminations of a manuscript Bible at Paris, under the Psalms, are two persons playing at cards. Under Job, &c. are coats of arms, and a windmill.—*Notices des MSS. du Roi* vi. 119, 120.

FEUDAL CLAIMS.

In a charter of the commonalty of Sir John of *Angeriacum*, dated 1209, Young men and maidens are freely allowed, by charter, to kiss without any contradiction. *Duc. Gloss. v. Basia Juvenum.*

EXTRAORDINARY PANACEA.

The false Democritus recommends, as almost the only and speediest cure of wounds by incision, a plaister of human faces.

R. GRIFFIS.

This man was for nearly fifty years, with slight intervals, the conductor of the *Monthly Review*, a work which, in his time, acquired some credit with the public; but which, since his death, has been sinking in reputation, and is now considerably superseded in estimation by the *Edinburgh Review*, and some other works of pretended criticism. He was originally a watch-maker at Stone, in Staffordshire, and a steady attendant at the presbyterian meeting at that place. Abandoning his trade, he came to London, and turned bookseller, first on Ludgate hill, and afterwards in St. Paul's Church-yard, and in Paternoster-row.

One of his first adventures as a publisher, was in that notorious work of Cleland's, called the "*History of Fanny Hill, or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure.*" This work he had the assurance to recommend to the public as a rival of *Tom Jones*, in a printed criticism upon it, in one of the early numbers of the *Monthly Review*.* He was however apprehended under a general warrant, as the publisher; but, having contrived to remove the copies out of his house, by the back door, he escaped the punishment which otherwise might have befallen him.

He afterwards removed into the Strand, where he failed; and his *Review*, being sold for the benefit of his creditors,

* See a former Magazine,

was purchased by Collins, then an enterprising bookseller of Salisbury. Under Collins the work improved in variety and reputation, if not in sale; and Griffis, who had retained the management, regained the whole of the property itself about the year 1780.

He now began a new series, and the profits of the work were so much increased, that he commenced a handsome establishment at Turnham Green; latterly kept two carriages, and lived in style. He was also made a Doctor of Law, by some obscure American University. He died a few years since, at a time when his *Review* had attained the zenith of its glory. But the work, having lost the mind which planned and reared it, maintains at present but a secondary rank among our literary Journals. The craft of reviewing begins indeed to be better understood than formerly; and the whole of this class of works, have consequently lost much of that importance and influence which rendered them for many years so pernicious to the interests of truth and literature.

ARISTOTLE, A JEW!

Bartolucci, in his *Bibliothèque Rabbinique*, proves that some Rabbins have made Aristotle a *Jew*! others, that he was the *real* author of the works of *Solomon*! some, more moderate, only affirm that he became a *Jew* before he died, and then retracted all his writings!

BOURHANEDDIN IBRAHIM,

In his exhortation to pilgrimages to Jerusalem, speaks of the advantages of dying at Jerusalem, adding that it was full as *advantageous* as to die in *Heaven itself*!—An exquisite blunder of sense!

MEMENTO MORI.

Sir Richard Hoare gives us the following epitaph at Limerick, where *Mori* is spelt with a *y*! but the whole is curious.

MEMENTO MORY.

Here lyeth littele Samuel Barinton, that great undertaker,
Of famous citti clock and chime-maker,
He made his one time goe early and latter,
But now he is returned to God his creator,
The 19 of November then he seest, and for his memory
This here is pleast by his son Ben, 1693.

JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

Maitland, in his *History of London*, says, that some Jesuits, preaching to the American Indians, told them, in order to injure the English in their opinion, that

that Jesus Christ was born in France and crucified in England.

LODGINGS TO LET.

In Ireland this annunciation is often made by the words "*Good dry lodgings*," by which word *dry* is not meant lodgings not wet or damp, but without board. A *dry ball* is also used to imply a ball without supper.—Sir R. C. Hoare,

PASSERANI.

Among the few foreigners who have acquired some celebrity as writers in the English language, may be remarked the Italian nobleman, Alberto Radicati, count of Passerani, who died in 1737.

He had been prime minister to Vittor Amadeo, Duke of Savoy, and had attempted to wrest from the Pope, in his master's favour, a right of *veto* on the appointment of all catholic bishops resident in the Piedmontese dominions.

The Pope, sooner than concede this *veto*, threatened the great excommunication. Vittor Amadeo hesitated awhile about turning Protestant. The multitude at Turin sided with the clergy; and he in consequence determined to submit to the church, and to sacrifice utterly his counsellor and advocate, Passerani, who was threatened by the inquisition, but suffered to escape into England.

Here he became acquainted with Tyndal and Collins, who showed him attentions. Under their patronage he published, in 1732, a *Parallel between Muhamed and Sosem* (the anagram of Moses); and in 1733, a *Philosophical Dissertation on Death*, which vindicates the right of suicide. In metaphysical opinion he leans to pantheism. His English style was said to have been corrected by Morgan.

Threats of prosecution drove him from London into Holland, where he, in 1736, printed at Rotterdam the *Memoirs of his Life*, and died at Amsterdam, in 1737, after a manner but too worthy of his known and bold opinions.

Had Passerani been more hospitably sheltered in this country, and encouraged to publish here a vindication of his political life, he would probably have founded in our literature a sect of men, friendly, on Catholic principles; so conferring upon the civil power a *veto* over episcopal appointments. We now want the very opinions which our own persecution suppressed.

NUMERALS.

It is common to believe that our numerals are of Arabic origin, and were introduced into Europe about the thirteenth century; but Villoison has, in his *Anecdota Græca*, analysed a dissertation, *De Numeralium Notarum Minuscularum Origine*, whence it appears, that in the Geometry of Boethius, in the fifth century, numeral notes are employed very like ours. At that time numerals were ascribed to Pythagoras, and were thought to have been used at Rome under Marcus Aurelius, and especially by the Algebraist Diophantus, of Alexandria.

The numerals are probably of Alexandrian origin, as they are plainly corruptions of the letters of the Greek alphabet. The *iota* was used for *one*, on account of the simplicity of its form. The figure 2 much resembles *beta*; the 3 *gamma*; the 4 *delta*; and the 5 *epsilon*. For the 6 a contraction standing for *st* was employed. The 7 imitates a *zeta*; the 8 an *eta*; and the 9 a *theta*. Why the *omicron* should have furnished the privative character, the nought, is not so easily guessed.

The adoption of decimal arithmetic, or of stopping at tens in placing the numerals, is to be referred to our having ten fingers, which predisposes the human race to reckon by tens. If numerals were engraved from old manuscripts, their resemblance with the Greek letters would be more obvious.

WARBURTON'S OPINION OF NEWTON.

Among the Warburtoniana occurs this remark:

"A word in your ear—What Sir Isaac wrote of the *Ægyptian Antiquities* is the most wretched thing that ever was writ by any body."

THE ARTIST CANO.

A counsellor of Grenada hesitated about paying one hundred pistoles, demanded by Cano for a bespoken image of Saint Anthony.—You have not been more than twenty-five days about it, which you charge at four pistoles a-day; said the counsellor.—Wretch! (replied the enraged artist) I have been five-and-twenty years in learning to make this statue in twenty-five days: but it shall never belong to a mean owner; and, so saying, he broke the statue to pieces on the pavement.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POWER,

A POETICAL ESSAY.

By JAMES JENNINGS.

"Knowledge is Power."

"Call now to mind what high capacious powers
Lie folded up in man."—AKENSIDE.

OF POWER I sing. POWER first produc'd
the world,
And starry banners in the heavens unfurl'd;
Launch'd through the wide immense of
endless space,
Myriads of globes to run their circling race;
With peopled planets deck'd each radiant sun,
And added moons through every phase to run;
Flung forth the comets, fix'd their wandering
way,
And bade them knowledge all divine display;
Smiles in each herb, or flower of beauteous
hue,
In spring, or fountain, or the dropping dew;
But this immense the Muse dares not to
scan,
Of Power, as present in the mind of man;
She now with humble and with trembling
wing,
Presumes to touch the harp's neglected
string.

Knowledge is Power. Go search the human
mind
From its dim dawn to ages most refin'd;
Behold of *Writing* the amazing art!
How days far gone to us their power impart;
On flags or reed-leaves first the letters ran,
As rudely rose the infant race of man;
Till, more matur'd, to parchment grew at
length,
The puny scribbler in his giant strength.

Behold the *Scriptures*, ancient deeds of
trust,
To man bequeath'd to make him wise and
just;
Adown their rolls the streams of knowledge
flow,
Which whoso drinks no more may thirst
below:
Their saving power protects the human
heart,
And well preserves it from each demon dart.

Look now to *Egypt*, where the prophet
caught
His various lore, by priests full early taught;
The lofty *Piles**, upon her plains survey,
And tell if knowledge lent a potent ray;
Else whence arose, to kiss the clouds on
high,
Those massive stones which simple power
defy?

* The Pyramids.

Proceed to *Greece*, her attic taste behold,
Her sculptur'd columns and her arches bold,
Her lofty temples dedicate to gods,
Where beauteous ruin to the tempest nods;
Her marble roofs which half admit the day,
Lo, what of Power doth Knowledge here
display?

See HOMER, sovereign of the human heart,
In war, in peace, his powerful aid impart;
Fire, with just rage, the impetuous Peleus'
son,

Or point Ulysses wisdom's way to run:
Whilst various worthies round the harper
stand,
Diffusing science wide throughout the land.

On *Rome*, the mistress of the world,
attend,

And graceful statues there in groups shall
bend;

Proclaim the power to stir the human mind,
To passion various, elegant, refin'd;

Here VIRGIL's music soothes the listening
ear,

There Lydian measures HORACE bids you
hear;

Whilst PLINY's page of herbs shall teach the
name,

And CELSUS heal thy weak and languid
frame.

Fair dawn of science, doom'd long time to
share

Whole nights of dark and horrible despair;
Till, in the West, bright corruscations ran,
And Power once more illum'd the mind of
man.

Next *Albion* visit. *Bacon* foremost stands
To shed a radiance over distant lands;
To him we owe the *Nitreus Dust* to make,
Whose mighty thunder earth and air can
shake.

Knowledge is Power,—and well if power were
us'd

For nought but good—Yet oh, how oft abus'd!
Full many a mortal, reeling red with gore,
Shall curse the science *BACON* taught of
yore;

For now big castles press the swelling deep,
To whelm their thousands in eternal sleep;
Whilst wholesale butchery, o'er the sea wave
dread,

Flings legs and arms, the dying and the
dead;

Accurs'd such knowledge! turn, O science!
turn

To nobler deeds—for worthier prowess burn.

See now of Power the glory and the
pride,

The *Art of Printing* draw the veil aside;
Unfold to all mankind the hidden laws
Of mind and matter and the great first
cause;

The

The scourge of scoffers—of whose mis-
rules,

Or tyrant kings, or vile Oppression's tools;
This long pre-doomed of heaven, shall
through the land

Diffuse, at length, all power with even
hand;

Teach rival nations all the arts of peace,
And war and discord dire, at last, shall cease.
Knowledge is Power—omnipotent her sway,
When truth and justice lead her onward way.
Printing shall pour her streams of light
around,

And earth Hosannah's hymns of praise re-
sound.

See GALILEO shape the wondrous tube,
And of the planets tell the massive cube;
Bring to our view, clear as the noon of day,
The dazzling numbers of the milky way;
Fix in wide space the distance of the sun,
And tell when moons shall through eclipses
run;

Or yet, more wondrous, through the starry
dome

Go, and with HERTSHEL bring new science
home;

Learn from his lens the amazing power of
God,

Then live content beneath his chastening
rod.

Now mortal! mark the *magnet's* steady law,
And from its power how much may wisdom
draw;

O'er seas the ancients rov'd with wild af-
fright,

Should clouds or tempests mar the face of
night;

They voyag'd slowly, dubious of their way,
And sail'd, even fearful, in the face of day;

Behold the magnet points the steady pole,
Should tempests, tumult, or should thunders,
roll;

Secure the sailor o'er the weltering main,
Directs his bark right on in proud disdain.

Knowledge is Power—the southern cape*
around

DE GAMA sail'd, in magnet lore profound,
His ship to see the wondering Indian star'd,

Whilst Asia's ports her spicy treasures
shar'd.

And who is he of bold port, plumed crest,
Whose sails, white swelling, waft him far a-

west;

What time his men in mutinous array,
Watch'd wearily of heart each coming day,

Till round his ship the welcome sea-weed
flung,

Hope, joy, and greeting, leapt from every
tongue?

'Tis COLON,† he whose strong mind dar'd to
brave

The threats of sailors and the western wave;

* The Cape of Good Hope.

† Columbus.

Behold the land, an empire! half a world!
By Colon's courage to the East unfurl'd.

Now o'er the world observe how science
soar'd,

How DRAKE and CABOT various climes ex-
plor'd;

Around the globe sail'd many a seaman
bold,

In quest of knowledge some—and some of
gold;

And last, though greatest, to whom Britons
look,

With pride and glory is immortal COOKE.
Of Australasia fix'd the wide extent,

Through Polynesia's groups of islands went;
Of North Columbia cruis'd the western
shore,

Its creeks, its islands, and its capes, to ex-
plore;

And eager still the northern pole to brave,
Mid fields of ice he stemm'd the arctic wave.

Knowledge is Power—or still, in night
profound,

Had man remain'd nor known the world was
round.

Another BACON now, a mightier mind,
Rose to eclipse the monk afar behind;

He gave the laws of matter: NEWTON came
And fann'd the sparks with fuel to a flame.

The radiant blaze illumin'd all the West,
And order, system, shone, in truth, con-
fess'd.

See now the chemist, following Nature's
laws,

Fling off his trammels and his occult cause;
In BOYLE behold the steady, patient, mind,

By facts determin'd and to facts confin'd;
The elastic force of common air he taught,

And how a vacuum in the pump is wrought;
Whilst TORRICELLI gave the weight of air,
With nice exactness in his balance rare.

Knowledge is Power.—The subtle LOCKE
peruse!

By deep induction thou shalt learn to
choose;

See how ideas o'er the sentient brain
Fix their impressions and the will restrain;

Thou too, from him, may'st learn to govern
well,

And how thy actions may in worth excel;
To LOCKE we owe that free, unfetter'd
thought,

Which he, the foremost in the van, has
taught.

Hence to resist oppression we may learn,
And from its fetters base indignant spurn.

Wild Terror's Master*, lo, how late we
pass'd!

Whose howling witches ride the stormy
blast;

He, to the sounds of tumult or of strife,
Pourtrays the strong-mark'd lineaments of
life;

* Shakespeare.

To him, O listen! or, if so thou please,
What time soft zephyr fans the evening
breeze,

The lofty *Bard of Eden Lost** shall long
Detain thine audience with enchanting song;
As sink the notes upon the mellow air,
Tell, for thou canst, what mystic power was
there.

See *Medicine* now from barbarous terms
depart,
And healing mix with science and with art;
Since *Harvey* shewed the circulating blood,
From year to year they flow a gathering
flood;
And, mid the stream, to latest time shall
flow

Her honor'd name,† who sooth'd the bed of
woe;

Taught to implant disease of kindlier power,
And pass it harmless over beauty's flower;
And, if her name to latest time descends,
O surely *his* who all the world befriends;
'Tis not enough to blunt the poison'd dart,
His *VACCINE LYMPH* shall bid the fiend
depart;

No more, by death, to wake the mournful
sigh;

The roseate cheek no more to mar—the eye
No more to quench—but radiant shall it
shine,

And hail our *JENNER* messenger divine.
Such, Science, are thy trophies! but, yet
more,

Healing hath now of power an ample store;
Go study *BROWN* and simplify thy mind,
Then cast the jargon of the schools behind;
The lumber worthless, as of art the tricks,
Or *Album Græcum*, or as oil of bricks;
BEDDOES and *DARWIN* may some truth
impart,

CULLEN will leave apt lesson on thy heart;
But chief the *HANDMAID*‡ shall thy care
repay,

Whom sage Experience leads in open day;
Priestley shall teach thee, with peculiar
care,

The nice components of the liquid air;
And *LAVOISIER* how may the silvery tide,
In two pure glasses differently divide;
How fiery hydrogen, with volant wings,
Fills the air vessel and aloft up-springs;
And *SADLER*, ventrous as in air he flies,
How look the clouds beneath, above the
skies.

But these a few—why thunders roll on high,
Or vivid lightning gleams along the sky;
Why earthquakes list, with trembling dire,
the ground,

And dread volcanoes roll their lavas round;
How heat Galvanic *DAVY*'s skill directs,
And metals make us, with their strange
effects,

* Milton.

† Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

‡ Chemistry.

Were repetition—knowledge now full well,
Commands the power the processes to tell.

Yet more! Behold yon cylinder of steam,
Whose piston lifts the pois'd and massive
beam!

From deepest mines to draw the flowing
spring,

And up to day earth's hidden treasures bring;
Where once the wind-mill, or the rounding
horse

Machinery manag'd with defective force;
See now one steady, regular and strong—
One vast impulsion urge the wheels along;
Even o'er the sea-wave see the power preside,
And young *Columbia* hails the swelling
tide*;

To *WATT* and *BOULTON* lift the trump of
fame;

Of *WATT* and *BOULTON* consecrate the
name.

From those—Of mind behold the exploring
art!

See *HARTLEY* trace the windings of the
heart;

Of love, of hate, and all the impassion'd
train,

How quick they vibrate o'er the trembling
brain;

With motiv'd force the various actions run,
From link to link, impell'd as they begun;
No broken series in the mind we trace,
Effects uncaus'd, or action out of place,
But all moves onward with one steady aim;—
The God of nature ever is the same.

Go to the senate, and behold the tongue
Of *CHATHAM* shake the base and venal
throng;

See how his eyes, like lightning, pierce the
soul,

And *Townsbend* trembles 'neath their strong
control;

List *BURKE*, declaiming o'er an India's
wrong,

In justice eloquent—in reason strong;
Mark how the tears descend adown each
cheek,

And all the mind in silent anguish speak!
To *Fox* attend, and at weak folly's car,
Behold him bind the advocates of war;
See how they shrink beneath his potent
wand,

Afraid to meet him fair, or hand to hand!
Of living lights, a phalanx! *ERSKINE* stands,
Foremost to front, of power the nervous
bands;

BURDETT, unmov'd, the hateful truth shall
tell,

Though bonds await him and the gloomy
cell;

WHITBREAD shall lift aloud his warning
voice,

And *MOIRA* make the debtor rejoice.

* This alludes to the steam-boat used for
conveying passengers in America.

List to the warblers! plaintive BOWLES
shall wake

Thy tender pity, for the captive's sake;
Or, o'er the "*Grave of Howard*," cause to
flow,

Thy honest tears for one so great laid low;
Or SOUTHEY, loftier in his notes of song,
Shall tell how *Madoc* press'd his prow
along;

Erillyab succour'd and explor'd the land,
Long ere *Columbus* saw the western strand.

Lo, *Superstition* shrinks before the ray
Of Truth, expanding into fullest day;
Her dark chimeras vanish from the sight,
Now radiant knowledge lifts on high her
light;

Secure to stand the wondering nations' guide,
Of Jew and Gentile all to crush the pride;
Her power evolving as she speeds along,
In one wide sweeping flood, clear, calm, and
strong.

Yet art thou sceptic? Go to yonder dome,
Where *Youb*, by myriads, learn no more to
roam;

Their order'd forms in marshall'd phalanx
see,

And learn of Knowledge each his due
degree;

Impress the idea;—lo! how soon we find

The order'd image runs from mind to mind!

Each little master lifts his warning rod,

And brings his class to Knowledge and to
God;

What then for *Him* whose ardent mind ma-
tur'd

The plan momentous, and each scoff en-
dur'd?

See, o'er the land, impressive pours his tide
Of pure instruction, watering far and wide;
All shall, at length, the enlivening nectar
sip,

And hear high knowledge from each infant
lip;

A civic wreath be twin'd around his name,
Which lives for ever in the rolls of fame!
Monarch and peer their glad assistance join,
The fame, the wreath, O LANCASTER, is
thine.

Knowledge is Power. Thus have we search'd
the mind

From its dim dawn to ages most refin'd;
What power may yet a future age behold,
Our present knowledge may not now unfold;
But, in the arts of government, of life,
Disastrous war with many mischiefs rife;

In moral practice, property, and law,
A busy mind may wild conjectures draw;
Yet, from this truth, in humbleness of heart,
The modest good man never may depart.—

MUCH YET REMAINS TO KNOW. God's so-
vereign power

Shall all reveal in the appointed hour;
Full o'er the world his wisdom wide display,
Ere ope' the gates of everlasting day.

Huntspill, JAMES JENNINGS.
Nov. 19th, 1811.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

. *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. JOHN TURMEAU, and CHARLES SE-
WARD'S (CHEAPSIDE), for a new lamp,
called the *Liverpool lamp*.

THIS is an improvement on the Ar-
gand lamp, which has been so long
in use as to be almost universally known.
The advantages of the Argand lamp, are
derived from the circular shape of the
wick, by which a current of air rushes
through the cylinder on which it is placed;
and, together with that which has access
to the outside, excites a flame to such a
degree, that the smoke is entirely con-
sumed. Thus both the light and heat
are prodigiously increased, the combus-
tion being exceedingly augmented by the
quantity of air admitted to the flame; and
what in common lamps is dissipated in
smoke is, in this, converted into a bril-
liant flame. Such are the principles of
the Argand lamp: the defects in this
are, that the reservoir for the oil, being
at a distance from the burning body, oc-
casions, in cold weather, a congelation of
the fluid, so as to prevent its flowing
freely, and the brilliancy of the light is
greatly diminished: another circumstance
which lessens its value is, that only the
best oil can be successfully used in it,
because, from its construction, the sedi-
ment of impure oil clogs the wick, and
renders the light dim. In the Liverpool
lamp, there is much simplicity in the con-
struction: there are neither fountain,
valves, nor tubes, by which the oil can
be impeded in its progress to the wick:
the distance between the reservoir for
the oil and flame is such as to favor the
ascent of the oil in the wick, and likewise
to keep the oil in a perfect fluid state, even
in the severest frost: instead of one circu-
lar or cylindrical wick, as in the Argand
lamp, there are three flat wicks placed in
the chords of a circle, with a wide space for
the admission of air between each: besides
this, there is a current of air admitted
4 D through

through the body of the lamp to the centre of the wick-circle, and the glass chimney is elevated about an inch above the flame, by which means the greatest possible quantity of atmospheric air is thrown upon the flame: of course there is an abundant supply of oxygen, which occasions the complete combustion of all the inflammable matter; the whole of the smoke is consumed, and produces the most brilliant light that can be conceived.

We have been led to a comparison of the Argand and Liverpool lamps, from having seen contiguous shops in the city lighted with them, and not from any knowledge that we have, either directly or indirectly, with the patentees of the latter: we have not even met with that aid from the agent in London, which we might naturally expect, in our endeavours to describe a new invention; nevertheless, we must acknowledge, that there appears an evident and great superiority in favor of the Liverpool lamp; and, unless there prove, by long use, defects, of which, by a short acquaintance, we are not aware, it will, we conceive, obtain general notice.

MR. JOSEPH DYER'S (LONDON), *for a machine for cutting or removing all the various kinds of furs which are used in hat-making, from skins, and for cutting the said skins into strips or small pieces.*

In this specification, we have different perspective views of the machine made use of in the operations for which a patent has been granted. Independently of the frame, which is made of cast-iron, or other suitable material, on which the several parts of the machine are adjusted and supported in their operation; there is a drum-shaped wheel so hung as to turn freely on an axis. This wheel is composed of two cast-iron wheels, the arms of which are fastened on the said axis: on the peripheries of these, a rim of wood is fitted and firmly secured by screws, and the whole turned true on the axis. The rim is divided into eight equal spaces on each side round its whole circumference, and grooves cut therein, extending from the opposite sides towards the centre, so as to diverge a little from the line of its axis, and thereby form angles with each other, and with the axis of the said wheel. In these grooves the cutters are bedded and held firm; the number of them will depend on the size of the drum-wheel to be used, and the degrees of the angles in which they are required to be set: the cutters should be

made of cast-steel, about the one-eighth of an inch thick, five-eighths wide, and of a length proportioned to the width of the drum-wheel, in such a manner as to extend from the edges to the centre of the periphery: these cutters should be fixed in the wood rim, so as to project out, or stand up, from the smooth surface of the wood, about one eighth of an inch from the centre of each cutter; and the ends at the centre of the rim should be made to project more than those at the sides by about the sixteenth part of an inch. There is also a knife made of a straight plate of steel, ground to a keen edge at top, through its whole length, which extends across the machine, just in front of the drum-wheel, so that its edge is parallel to the axis of the said wheel: to secure the knife in its place, so that it shall be kept steady, and be allowed to move freely backward and forward a little, or approach to, or recede from, the drum-wheel, as is requisite in the act of cutting, it is provided with a frame or support, which is hung in grooves, or hollows, made to receive its ends in the opposite sides of the great frame, and so disposed as to turn on a hinge, or to move freely backward and forward a little therein; and the knife, being fitted into this frame, will be held steady, and permitted to approach to, or recede from, the drum-wheel, as the edges of the cutters on the wheel are successively brought in contact with the edge of the knife, while the wheel is made to revolve in the act of cutting: this straight knife is all the time pressed towards the drum-wheel, by springs which are adapted to act against its back-side, or against the frame in which it is placed; and there are regulators, or stops, fixed in such a way as to be easily adjusted on the main frame at each end of the knife, whereby its progress is arrested in its tendency to approach the drum-wheel, as it falls off successively from its action against the edges of the cutters; and it is impelled thereto, by the action of the springs: the ends of the cutters in the drum-wheel being made to rise but little above the surface of the wood at each side of the said wheel, and to increase in the distance therefrom towards their other ends, their edges will thereby be made to fall gently on that of the straight knife, and to pass over it, without any jar or injury to the edges, as they are successively brought in contact by the revolution of the said wheel: the cutters in the drum-wheel should be placed therein, at such distance

distances from each other as to leave a small space between the line, drawn across the said wheel, where the knife falls off from the end of one of the said cutters at the centre; and that where it meets the opposite or side end of the next knife in succession. It will be readily seen, that, as the edges of the cutters and knife are brought into contact by the revolution of the drum-wheel, they will form acute angles with each other; and, being at the same time pressed together by the action of the springs against the knife, they will cut the skins, on the same principle that the blades of sheers act in cutting. The feeding rollers are of sufficient length to extend across the end of the machine, and are confined in their proper situation by upright plates, in which are grooves, open at the tops, wherein the ends or pivots of the said rollers are fitted; so that they will turn round freely, and not admit of any side-way motion, and so as to permit them to be taken out at pleasure. The rollers are connected by cogs or wheel-work, so as to revolve together, and they are put in motion by means of wheel work, which is constructed to produce about one revolution of the feeding-rollers, while the drum-wheel revolves seven times.

The skin intended to have the fur cut, or removed therefrom, must have one end of it placed between the said feeding rollers; and, the drum-wheel being made to revolve, the skin will be advanced towards the drum-wheel, so that its end will be carried just over the edge of the straight knife, where the cutters will meet it, and take off such part of the skin as shall have advanced beyond the edge of the said knife, and at the same time the fur will be left on the back side of the knife, as the skin is thus cut off, and carried away from it by the action of the cutters against the straight knife. It will be seen, that, as the motion of the feeding-rollers is very slow, compared with that of the wheel in which the cutters are placed, the skin will have advanced forward but little on the edge of the knife, at each of the successive cuttings thereof, whereby the skin will be cut into small strips, and these strips will be allowed to fall and pass off from the machine under the drum-wheel; and that the fur in the mean time, which is thus retained on the back-side of the knife, will be made to proceed downward, between the knife and rollers: under these rollers it may be received by any suitable

conductor, and carried off from the machine nearly in the same state in which it was disposed on the skins.

MR. JOHN FRAZER'S (SLOANE STREET, CHELSEA), for a discovery of certain vegetables, and a way of preparing the same, to be manufactured into hats, bonnets, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c.

The patentee collects the branches of the different species of the palm tribe of plants, growing spontaneously on the continent, and islands of North and South America, and in other parts beyond seas, but more particularly in tropical climates. He suspends these, so collected, in the air in the shade, in order that they may be bleached and dried, and in this state they are transported to the place of manufacture. They are prepared for use by cutting off, more or less, the outer extremities, where the leaves taper and are thinnest, and from the inner extremities, where the material is most stiff and rigid. He then divides them into longitudinal slips with a knife or knives, they then are sorted and separated according to the uses for which the different kinds are intended. In some cases they are washed with soap and water; and in others they are bleached by exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, and, in other cases, they are dyed by the usual processes. Among the different species of the above-named plants, the *areca* and *corypha* are the most generally useful, and to be preferred: and the middle portion of the branches is better than that which is produced by the extremities. These slips, so prepared and selected, may be usefully employed in the manufacture of hats, chair-bottoms, baskets, and for other articles and purposes, by platting, weaving, or intertwining, the same, with or without the addition or intermixture of silk, wool, cotton, or other fibrous materials. The strength and flexibility of the vegetables so prepared, render them capable of being employed in platting, which could not be attempted with the materials heretofore used for those purposes.

MR. WILLIAM BUNDY'S (CAMDEN TOWN), for an improvement on stringed instruments.

Mr. Bundy assumes that, to produce the most powerful sound by the vibration of strings, it is necessary the materials such strings are composed of, should be of the greatest specific gravity and elasticity; therefore the strings of piano-fortes,

and all other musical instruments which are required to be metallic, will be improved in proportion to the quantity of those requisites applied to compose such strings. The material which has been in general use for strings, of the upper notes particularly, being of the greatest elasticity, combined with strength, only requires an increase of specific gravity to improve them, which may be effected by entwining or covering with a metal, or composition of metals, drawn into wire, whose specific gravity is considerably more than that of the covered strings: for this purpose Mr. B. makes use of platina, being the metal of the greatest specific gravity, to increase the power of vibration. The application or mode of combining or connecting it with any other metal or material which may be used to form a string, Mr. Bundy claims as his invention, and he calls such application a philosophical improvement. In the use of this heavy metal, it is found that the purity and power of tone is increased with the quantity used; but the strength of the string covered, whether of brass, iron, &c. must determine the quantity; for, if too much platina be used, the string will not stand drawing up to its proper tension. To fix the platina wire on the covered strings so firmly as

to withstand the agitation while vibrating, without disturbing the intimate connection of the different metals, and preserve the vibration from being clogged by continuing the covering beyond the pins, the covered wire is made rough by means of a file, which prepares the string to receive the covering of platina wire into the indents made by the file, and renders it perfectly secure, though the ends terminate within the pins. "This method," says Mr. Bundy, "I claim as my invention, for securing the covering of strings with wire of any ductile metal, whose ends of covering are secured and terminate within the guide-pin and bridge-pin. Strings made of animal substances, as gut or silk, have the power of vibration much increased by being covered with platina wire, instead of wire of inferior specific gravity, though the weight of the metal covering be equal, from the advantage of its decreased bulk compared with other metals." The strings for a violoncello, double-bass harp, and all other instruments whose strings are composed of animal substance, are improved by a covering with platina wire, giving the same weight as is now in use of common metal wire to covered strings, which Mr. Bundy claims as his invention.

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* * *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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WE noticed in our last the liberal design of the heads of the established Church, to extend to the whole Population the benefits of education, in the first elements of learning. To do complete justice to the sentiments which dictated this measure, and to the character of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, we feel ourselves bound to give place to the preamble of the published resolutions passed while his Grace presided in the chair. If the same mild, liberal, and philosophical, spirit were introduced into the practice and administration of the LAW, the English people would truly begin to feel the blessings of that civil liberty of which they boast, and to attain which they have made such enormous sacrifices. At a meeting held on the 16th of October, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, various published resolutions were passed, and were premised by the following declaration :

“That the national religion should be made the foundation of national education, and should be the first and chief thing taught to the poor, according to the excellent liturgy and catechism provided by our church for that purpose, must be admitted by all friends to the establishment. For, if the great body of the nation be educated in other principles than those of the established church, the natural consequence must be to alienate the minds of the people from it, or render them indifferent to it, which in succeeding generations may prove fatal to the church and to the state itself.—It must, indeed, be admitted in this country of civil and religious liberty, that every man has a right to pursue the plan of education that is best adapted to the religion which he himself professes. Whatever religious tenets, therefore, men of other persuasions may think proper to combine with the mechanism of the new system, whether tenets peculiar to themselves, or tenets of a more general nature, they are free to use the new system so combined, without reproach or interruption from the members of the establishment. On the other hand, the members of the establishment are not only warranted, but in duty bound, to preserve that system, as originally practised at Madras, in the form of a church of England education. The friends, therefore, of the establishment throughout the kingdom, are earnestly requested to associate and co-operate, for the purpose of promoting the education of the

poor in the doctrine and discipline of the established church. It is hoped that such co-operation will not be wanting, when the object in view is nothing less than the preservation of the national religion, by ensuring to the great body of the people an education adapted to its principles.”

We are at the same time gratified in observing, that the friends of Mr. Lancaster are every where continuing their exertions.

Allied to the above, among facts agreeable to the philanthropist, may be mentioned the progress and success of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, in the art of stereotype printing, by which correctness, cheapness, and permanence, is secured to school-books and classics in general. Mr. WILSON has already stereotyped several hundred volumes of the books of the greatest sale, and most established character in the language; and his success in those he has printed, warrants his proceeding through an entire course of useful and elegant literature. At this time he invites the names of subscribers to an elegant stereotype edition of the British Essayists, in thirty volumes, for six pounds, containing the same letter-press as the old edition in forty-five volumes.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS purposes to publish in seventy monthly volumes, a new, revised, and enlarged, edition of the great Universal History. Every means of conferring perfection on the work will be adopted, and the history of all modern nations will be brought down to the present time, according to the best authorities. As the former work has long been out of print, and an improved edition has long been a desideration, he concludes he may obtain, without difficulty, the names of subscribers, either by direct communication to himself, or through the medium of booksellers, whose attention is earnestly invited to this notice. The work will of course be handsomely printed, in octavo, and the maps and embellishments be produced in the best modern taste. The price will be twelve shillings per volume, and the whole will be finished within six years from the period of its commencement. It is also intended for the convenience of a certain class of purchasers, to divide the whole into two hundred

hundred and eighty weekly parts, at three shillings each. The names of both classes of purchasers are solicited, but no money is required in anticipation.

The second part of Dr. CLARKE'S Travels is in the press, and will comprehend Greece, Syria, and Egypt.

Dr. IRVINE announces a volume of Letters on Sicily, by subscription.

Mr. SHOBERL has undertaken a translation of Chateaubriand's Genius of Christianity, a work of deserved celebrity in France.

A translation is preparing of DEPPING'S General History of Spain.

Mr. L. O'DEDY announces a View of the Laws of Landed Property in Ireland.

The first Number of the twenty-seventh volume of the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, was published on the first of January. This work is now better known through the whole civilised world, by the title of "*The Gazette of the Faculty*," to whom it serves that purpose as the general medium of correspondence and discoveries.

During the present Military Mania, and the unhappy fondness of our Princes for military parade, much utility will be found in a new periodical work which professes to translate all the Greek, Roman, and French, Military Classics. If

we are doomed to convert our ploughshares into musquets, it is proper we should understand our new employment, and there is no assistance to be derived from books superior to that contained in these classical works; many of which are now presented for the first time to the mere English reader.

Mr. NIGHTINGALE announces a new, improved, and extensive, Series of Commercial Directories, including not only the whole empire, but also every trade by itself.

Mr. WILLIAM GARRARD, of the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, has transmitted to the Editor the following interesting observations on the late comet:—He remarks that he is not furnished with transit or equatorial instruments, generally esteemed the best for the purpose; and that all his observations have been made with an Hadley's Sextant, and the time but roughly taken; his object having been to satisfy himself that the latitude and longitude of the comet could at all times be attained by measuring its distance from two stars, and therefrom to compute its situation by the operations of spherical trigonometry. Nor are his observations corrected with regard to the effects of refraction, which may occasion small variations.—His results are as follows:

1811. Time of observation.	Comet's Lon.	Comet's Lat.	With what stars compared.
Sept. 23d, 8 P.M.	160° 11' 27"	44° 0' 4"	η and ζ, Ursa Major.
October 12th, 8 P.M.	203 12 19	60 30 27	η and Polar Star.
October 15th, 8 P.M.	214 15 8	61 30 25	α Lyra and η Ursa.
October 15th, 8 P.M.	214 15 17	61 30 30	η Ursa and α Lyra.
October 19th, 7h. 30'	228 39 39	62 37 57	α Lyra and α Aquila.
October 23d, 8h.	243 8 48	61 15 49	α Lyra and α Aquila.

From the above, and some other determinations formed in the same manner, it appears that the comet came to its ascending node July 18th.

In longitude - - - Ω 1°.

Inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of - - - 63° 40' 42"

Its perihelion on the - - - 3d of August
Miles.

Then distant from the sun - - - 38,500,000

Its conjunction with the sun
October 10th - - - 13h 22'

Being then in - - - 17° 0' 46"

Its latitude at that time - - - 59 52 22

Distance from the sun at conjunction - - - Miles.
98,375,600

Distance from the earth at that time - - - 101,947,750

Its greatest geocentric latitude,
October 19th, at 20' before
noon - - - 62° 41' 57"

The longitude of the comet at
the time of attaining its
greatest latitude - - - 17° 0' 40"

Being then distant from the
sun - - - 106,021,000
Miles.

And from the earth - - - 106,942,000

He might, he says, proceed to draw the ellipsis, and state the orbit and period of the comet on these elements: but, being informed the French astronomers have observations on it before it came to the sun in the spring, their materials are much better than his for the purpose, perhaps they may find it to be about

72 years, and its greatest distance about 32 hundreds of millions of miles.

The comet which has been visible this year, is (says the *Moniteur*) one of the most remarkable which has ever been observed. None has ever been so long visible, and, consequently, none has ever afforded such certain means of information with respect to its orbit. Accordingly, since the end of March last, when it was first perceived by M. Flaugergues, in the South of France, its course has been regularly traced; nor shall we lose sight of it till the month of January 1812. Its train, which occupies a space of 12 degrees, exhibits several curious phenomena. It is not immediately connected with the comet, as if it were an emanation from it, but forms, at a distance from the nucleus, a wide belt, the lower part of which girds, without coming in contact with it, much in the same manner as the ring of Saturn; and this belt extends itself in two long luminous faces, one of which is usually rectilineal, while the other, at about the third of its length, shoots forth its rays with a slight curve like the branch of a palm-tree; nevertheless, this configuration is subject to change. It has been observed that the space between the body of the comet and its train is occasionally filled, and of the two faces, that which is generally rectilineal sometimes arches its rays, while those of the other assume the form of right lines. Finally, rays, or, as it were, plumes, of ignited matter, have been seen to issue from the lower extremities of the faces or flakes, and again unite. Professor Harding has also observed and delineated, with care, the present comet under its various aspects, and his design will appear in one of the succeeding numbers of the "*Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence*," edited at the Observatory of Gotha. They will shew that, when the comet first appeared, and was yet at a distance from the sun, the two flakes of its train were separated so as to form a right angle; but, as that distance decreased, they approached each other till they became parallel. As to the nucleus, or the comet itself, it has been found impossible, as yet, even with the aid of the best telescopes, to make observations on its disk, as on that of a solid body and of determinate circumference. There could be discerned only a vague circular mass, more luminous than the train, particularly towards the centre; but the verge of which was doubtful, furnishing, to the

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eye, no determined circumference. The mass is, without doubt, composed of a very subtile substance, as is, probably, that of all comets. This hypothesis receives support from the fact, that one of these stars, of very considerable magnitude, in 1770, passed and re-passed through the very middle of the satellites of Jupiter, without occasioning among them the slightest disorder. There is every reason to believe, that the nucleus of the present comet is nothing more than a union of vapours of very little density, so little perhaps as to be transparent.* Such a body might, very possibly, be an incipient world, just passed its gaseous state, and which is to derive solidity from the precipitation and condensation of the matter surrounding it. The successive observation of some comets, in which it may be possible to distinguish the different stages of chaos, and progressive formation, can alone furnish any knowledge with respect to this point. According to M. Starck, an astronomer at Augsburgh, the comet was, October 16, at the distance of 32 millions of geographical miles (15 to a degree) from the earth: this is the nearest approach of these two celestial bodies. The tail of the comet was 800,000 miles in length, and the diameter of the nucleus about 860 miles.

The views of France relative to England, have lately been developed in a pamphlet of M. de MONTGAILLARD, a member of the French government, and published under the auspices of the Emperor. A copy has reached London, and a translation will appear in a few days. Nothing more important in political information has appeared for a long time.

A description is in the press of the Island of Java, from Anjerie Bay, in the Straits of Sunda to Batavia,—by the author of *Sketches, Civil and Military, of the Islands of Java, Madura, &c.*

Messrs. BOYDELL and Co. intend to publish a *Collection of Eighty Picturesque Views and Scenery of Norway*; together with *Views of the principal Seaport Towns from the Naze* (by the route of Christiana) to the magnificent Pass of the Swinesund; including nearly

* This, and every other, fact and observation, serve to justify and demonstrate the hypothesis of our correspondent *Common Sense*, that the tail is merely a condensation of the solar rays, by the refracting power of the comet and its atmosphere.—*Editor.*

the whole of the western and southern parts of the country, from drawings made on the spot, by JOHN WILLIAM EBY, esq. expressly for this work; by whom also the plates will be executed in aquatinta. The publication to be accompanied with the descriptive remarks and observations made by the artist on his tour; and the whole will be enriched by a general account of the country from other travellers.

Mr. ROBINSON's Theological and Biblical Dictionary, after experiencing some delay in the press, is now proceeding with all convenient speed.

JOHN DISNEY, esq. of the Inner Temple, author of a Treatise on "the Laws of Gaming, Wagers, &c." has in the press "a practical Abridgment of the Election Law, from the issuing of the Writ of Summons to the Return, adapted to the Use of returning Officers, Candidates, and Electors."

The sixth volume of Village Sermons, by the Rev. GEORGE BURDER, is in the press, and may be expected early in January next.

Early in the spring will be published, in two large octavo volumes, with numerous plates, a Voyage to the East Indies, during the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806. This work gives an account of the Cape of Good Hope—of the Isles of France and Bourbon, Java, Banca, and the city of Batavia. It contains also observations on the commerce and productions of those countries; on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, the cruise of Admiral Lincolns in the Indian Seas, and on the coast of Sumatra; and a vocabulary of the Malay language. The original author is Mons. C. T. TOMBE, chief of battalion, and superior officer of the staff of the army of Italy; and it was edited and illustrated with numerous notes, by M. SONNET; the translation is undertaken by Mr. F. W. BAGDON.

Mr. BAGDON also announces a unique work of reference, being about Four Thousand Quotations, principally from ancient authors, with appropriate translations in English; in two elegant volumes, duodecimo.

Dr. BUXTON's spring course of lectures on the Practice of Medicine, will be commenced at the London Hospital about the 20th of January, 1812.

Mr. WILSON, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has a volume of Poems in the press. The principal poem entitled

"the Isle of Palms;"—with many descriptive of scenery among the English lakes.

In the first week of January will be published, a Dissertation on the Bite of a Rabid Animal, by JAMES GILLMAN, surgeon, Highgate, being the substance of an Essay which received a prize from the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Mr. GEORGE CUITT, of Chester, having published his Etchings of old houses, with select parts of Saxon and Gothic architecture, in that city, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, six etchings, dedicated by permission to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. of select parts of the following castles in North Wales, viz. Conway, Carnarvon, and Denbigh, including an interior view of St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell. The size of the plates to correspond with those of his former work.

Dr. BUCHAN, has just published "Binomia," or Opinions concerning Life and Health; introductory to a course of popular lectures, on the physiology of sentient beings, during the approaching spring. The above gentleman is the son of the celebrated author of "Domestic Medicine," and has long attached himself to the study of the prophylactic art.

The publication by subscription is announced, in two volumes, 4to, of Memoirs or Commentaries of Ferdinand Smyth Stuart; relating events the most extraordinary;—public services highly important;—sufferings and hardships in the cause of his country altogether unparalleled;—and oppressions grievous beyond all example.

Early in the spring will be published, a very curious work, entitled, "Cambrian Popular Antiquities;" containing a full detail and comprehensive view of the ancient customs, legends, and superstitions of the Ancient Britons; collected from their earliest records, and compared with the various local customs and traditions of each county, shewing the manners of remote ages, as well as those now existing among the inhabitants of the principality of Wales. It is likewise to contain a circumstantial account of their courtships, preparation for wedding bidding, and the celebration of marriage;—Their prophetic forebodings, or signals before death;—their burials, with its attendant customs;—some account of their saints and illustrious heroes;—Of King Arthur, his true history divested of fable;—

fable;—Merlin and his prophecies;—Of Saint David, his miracles, &c. &c. The whole collected from ancient records and local traditions of the country, with notes by the editor.

Mr. GEORGE SINGER will commence a course of lectures on electricity, at the Russel Institution, towards the close of December. These lectures will include the history and practice of the science, its application to the solution of natural phenomena, and the promotion of chemical knowledge.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, a Historical and Topographical Description of the Isle of Axholme, and parts adjacent. The history to commence with the survey made by William I. called Domesday; and to contain an account of the drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase.—II. A genealogical and biographical view of the Mowbray Family, sometime dukes of Norfolk, who were for many generations lords of the said isle.—III. The biographical department to contain the lives of all those authors who either lived or were born in the isle; among whom the Wesley family will be particularly noticed.—IV. A particular description of every parish in the isle, containing an account of its ancient and modern state, public buildings, agriculture, population, &c.—V. A history of the parts adjacent, comprehending Thorne, Hatfield, Bawtry, &c.—VI. An appendix; containing grants, scarce pamphlets, and other authentic instruments, carefully printed from manuscripts, &c.—The whole to be illustrated by views of churches, and other objects worthy of notice, portraits of authors, ancient and modern maps, &c.

Mr. D. BOILEAU, author of "An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy," &c. is engaged in a translation (with additional notes) of Mr. Charles Ganith's work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Various Systems of Political Economy, their Advantages and Disadvantages, and on the Theory most favorable to the Progress of National Wealth.

The sonnets, and other poetical works, of ALFIERI, are preparing for the press, under the superintendence of Mr. TOTTI; they will be printed so as to correspond with his Tragedies recently published. A translation, by a distinguished poet, will also appear about the same time.

It is proposed to publish, Sermons on Various Subjects, and Letters to a Young

Clergyman, during his residence at the University, by the late Rev. Wm. Alphonsus Gunn; and to prefix a short sketch of his Life, by the Rev. ISAAC SAUNDERS, A.M. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

A new edition is in the press, revised and enlarged, of *Strictures on Reading the Church Service*, and will shortly be published by the Rev. W. FAULKNER, rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester.

Mr. THOMAS CLARK will publish in the course of the month, a *Treatise on Arithmetic*, with *Strictures on the Nature of the Elementary Instruction*, contained in English Works on that Science.

In January 1812, will be published, the *History of the Campaigns of 1796-7-8 and 9, in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland*, in four volumes, 8vo. with maps of the seat of war, &c.

The Rev. Mr. NIGHTINGALE, author of "A Portraiture of Methodism," is engaged on a new work, to consist of a *Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion*, or an unprejudiced *Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Ceremonies, Church Government, and Present State of the Catholicism*; with an Appendix, containing a *Summary of British Laws now in force against Papists*, and a *Review of the Catholic Question of Emancipation*.

Mr. ROBERT BAKEWELL, who has lately delivered lectures at Liverpool and Manchester, on the *Natural History of the Earth and its Mineral Productions*; with a view to illustrate the *Geology and Mineralogy of England*, proposes to deliver a similar course in London during the present winter.

Mr. W. DYKE, of Lincoln's-Inn, will shortly publish "The Practice of the High Court of Chancery," in three volumes; comprising the rules and orders of Court, from time immemorial, and not obsolete; and precedents of bills of costs in Chancery, bankrupt, and lunatic, proceedings. The Lord Chancellor has offered his patronage to the undertaking.

Mr. DYKE will also soon publish a new edition of Peere Williams' Reports, continued from the edition of Samuel Compton Cox, esq. master in Chancery, under the sanction of that learned editor: the intended edition is to include all decisions subsequent to Master Cox's publication.

A young man, named JOHN M'ISAAC, of Corphine, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath, on examination, at Campbeltown, before the sheriff-substitute of

Kintyre, that he saw on the afternoon of the 18th of October last, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal, of the particulars of which he gives a long and curious detail, answering in general to the description commonly given of the supposed amphibious animal, called the MERMAID. He states, that the upper half of it was white, and of the shape of a human body; the other half, towards the tail, of a brindled or reddish grey color, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of a greenish red shining color; that the head was covered with long hair; at times it would put back the hair on both sides of its head, it would also spread its tail like a fan; and, while so extended, the tail continued in tremulous motion, and, when drawn together again, it remained motionless, and appeared to the deponent to be about twelve or fourteen inches broad; that the hair was long and light-brown; that the animal was between four and five feet long; that it had a head, hair, arms, and body, down to the middle, like a human being; that the arms were short in proportion to the body, which appeared to be about the thickness of that of a young lad, and tapering gradually to the point of the tail; than when stroking its head, as above-mentioned, the fingers were kept close together, so that he cannot say whether they were webbed or not; that he saw it for near two hours, the rock on which it lay being dry; that, after the sea had so far retired, as to leave the rock dry to the height of five feet above the water, it tumbled clumsily into the sea; a minute after he observed the animal above water, and then he saw every feature of its face, having all the appearance of a human being, with very hollow eyes. The cheeks were of the same color with the rest of the face; the neck seemed short; and it was constantly, with both hands, stroking and washing its breast, which was half immersed in the water. He therefore cannot say whether its bosom was formed like a woman's or not. He saw no other fins or feet upon it, but as described. It continued above water for a few minutes, and then disappeared. He was informed that some boys in a neighbouring farm saw a similar creature in the sea, close to the shore, on the same day. The minister of Campbeltown, and the chamberlain of Mull, attest his examination, and declare they know no reason why his veracity should be questioned.

A work of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" may be expected in January.

The Father's Reasons for being a Christian, by the Rev. C. POWLET, are at press, and will be shortly ready for publication.

Number III. and IV. of the Architectural Series of London Churches, are nearly ready, and Number V. is in forwardness.

The first volume of the works of Confucius has been issued from the Missionary press at Serampore, in Bengal: it is printed in the Chinese character, with a translation, which refers, by numbers over each sentence, to the corresponding words of the Chinese text, and is accompanied by an ample commentary.

Mr. HORSLEY, of Dundee, is preparing a new edition of his father's Tracts against Dr. PRIESTLEY; it will include some additions written by the bishop himself on the margin of the former edition, and some observations by the editor on Mr. Belsham's review of the controversy.

Mr. LANCASTER is at Dublin, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of schools for the education of the poor in Ireland, upon his system, under the sanction and patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant.

Mr. REYNOLDS, master of the Lambeth-boys' parochial school, has in the press a small tract, which will be immediately published, entitled, "The Teacher's Arithmetic," containing a set of Sums in Numeration and Simple Addition; part the first; principally designed for classes, and intended for the guidance of youth, who are the conducting agents of a system (the Rev. Dr. Bell's), "resting on the principle of tuition by the scholars themselves."

The Liberty of the Press can only be preserved by protecting those who are the victims of power, for having used it with uncourtly freedom. On this principle we were pleased to hear of a late respectable meeting at the Crown and Anchor, in support of Mr. WHITE, who for several years has had to contend against the entire power of the crown lawyers.—The following resolutions were carried at this meeting:

1. That the liberty of the press is an inseparable part of a free constitution; and that they must exist or perish together.
2. That it appears to this meeting, that the manly and judicious conduct pursued by Mr. White, in his late struggle with the strong arm of power, in refusing to submit to a false confession, or to suffer judgment to

go by default, has done signal service to the cause of truth.

3. That, taking into consideration the personal sufferings he has undergone in his banishment from society in a distant goal; the expences incurred in the support of himself and printer, in their three years' confinement, and the consequent difficulties to which he is now exposed; it is earnestly recommended to the friends of constitutional freedom, in whose cause the sacrifice has been made, to follow the example of the present meeting, and generously step forward to afford him that remuneration, which he appears to be so justly entitled to.

Mr. SEPPINGS, the master shipwright of Chatham dock-yard, has discovered a new mode of constructing ships of war, by which a considerable saving of oak-timber is effected, (from 100 to 150 large trees in a 74 gun ship) while additional strength and durability are obtained. The experiment has been made on the *Tremendous*, and has been found to answer most completely. She not only out-sailed the whole of the North sea squadron, but stood several violent gales of wind without complaining, and continued a firm, dry, and wholesome, ship during the whole season.

Dr. ADAMS's spring course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, will be commenced at his house, No. 17, Hatton Garden, about the middle of January, 1812.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their spring course of Lectures on Monday, January 27. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John Street, Golden Square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Dr. SUTTON has nearly ready for the press, "*Observations on the Injurious Effects of Mercury, in various Diseases.*"

Mr. ROSE lately stated in the House of Commons, that by the improved regulations of admission into the British Museum, 29,000 were admitted in a season, instead of 15,000 as before; and with liberty to remain in any of the rooms as long as they pleased.

The brain of the human subject is computed to weigh about one pound; but a man died lately in Chelsea Hospital, apparently in full health, on opening whose skull, the brain was found to weigh 1½ lb.

A printing-press has been constructed at Philadelphia, by a Mr. WAIT. The

distribution of the ink over the types, as well as the printing, is performed by cylinders, which, with the tympan and frisket, are all operated by machinery, to which, motion may be given by a horse, steam, or water. The same power can work several presses. The only attention necessary, is that of a lad to each press to place and remove the sheets.

Two young Persians are now in London for education. They are sons of the prime minister of Persia, and are finely grown sensible youths, about eighteen and sixteen. They are accompanied by an Indian preceptor, and government has taken for them a house in Half Moon-street, and directed that every respect and attention be paid to them.

A patent chain foot-bridge, invented by Mr. JOHN PALMER, of Shrewsbury, has been erected at the factory of Messrs. Marshal, Flutton, and Co. the width 5 feet, height 30 feet, span in the clear 37 feet. The chains are of wrought iron, and five in number, on these are laid 19 cast-iron plates, forming the path-way. The balustrades are wrought-iron, 3 feet 3 inches high. The materials having been prepared and brought to the spot, the bridge was erected by two men in 14 days: the total expence was 80l. 8s.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Chancellor, Count ROMANZOFF, has caused to be printed at St. Petersburg, at his own expence, a collection of Charters and State Papers of the Empire, from the remotest periods of the monarchy.

In the course of last August there left Asiatic Russia, for Koulgi, the frontier town of China, a caravan of merchandise, in value 30,200 rubles, laden on sixty-six horses, and a second caravan was in preparation. The traffic with China, in this direction, began in 1803, they succeeded in carrying safely goods to the amount of 25,000 rubles. The Chinese city of Koutscha, with some other Chinese forts and establishments, form a line at the foot of Mount Tarabagatay, extending to Little Buckharia, along the limits of the kingdom of Koutaischa, which was conquered by the Emperor of China, about the year 1750.

FRANCE.

The French minister of the interior lately addressed the following letter to M. APPERT, author of a work on the Art of

of Preserving all Kinds of Animal and Vegetable Substances, and we give it place the more readily, because an English translation has lately appeared in London; and we are, by its means, enabled to avail ourselves of the important discoveries of M. APPERT.

"My Board of Arts and Manufactures" has reported to me, sir, the examination it has made of your process for the preservation of fruits, vegetables, meat, soup, milk, &c. and from that report no doubt can be entertained of the success of such process. As the preservation of animal and vegetable substances may be of the utmost utility in sea voyages, in hospitals, and domestic economy, I deem your discovery worthy an especial mark of the good will of the government. I have, in consequence, acceded to the recommendation made me by council, to grant you a recompence of 12,000 francs. In so doing I had in view the assigning you the reward due to the inventions of useful processes, and also the indemnifying you for the expences you have been obliged to incur, either in the forming your establishment or in the experiments necessary to establish the success of your process. You shall be immediately informed when you may repair to the public treasury and receive

* Published at 5s. by Messrs. Black and Parry.

the 12,000 francs. It appears to me of importance, sir, that you should spread the knowledge of your preserving process. I desire therefore, that, agreeably to your own proposal, you will digest a detailed and exact description of your process. This description, which you will remit to my Board of Arts and Manufactures, shall be printed at your expence, after it shall have been examined. You will then transmit me 200 copies. The transmission of these copies being the only condition I impose on you for the payment of the 12,000 francs, I doubt not you will hasten to fulfil it. I desire, sir, you will acknowledge the receipt of my letter."

MONTALIVET.

On the road from Chaumont to Paris, a new carriage is set up, which is moved and directed by mechanism, and acts at the pleasure of the traveller.

ITALY.

Captain Ladorini, of Florence, has invented a cloak with which a person may cross the most rapid rivers without danger; and he has made the experiment in the presence of the Grand Duchess, and a great concourse of spectators. He several times passed and repassed the Arno, the broadest river in Tuscany; and ventured, without fear, into the deepest parts of the river, though he cannot swim.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Account of a Vegetable Wax from Brazil;
by W. T. BRANDE, esq. F.R.S.

THE vegetable wax, described in this paper, was given to the president by Lord Grenville, with a wish, on the part of his lordship, that its properties should be investigated, in the hope that it might prove a substitute for bees'-wax, and constitute a new article of commerce between the Brazils and this country. It is said to be the production of a tree of slow growth, called by the natives *Carnauba*, which produces a gum used as food for man, and another substance employed for fattening poultry. If this article can be procured in abundance, it may become a valuable addition to the comforts of mankind, by reducing the price and improving the quality of candles, flambeaux, &c. In the state in which it was sent to Lord Grenville it resembles much that described by Humboldt as the produce of the *cerarylon audicola*, but it is not likely to be the same

as Humboldt's wax is collected from a stately palm which grows on high mountains. The Brazilian plant is described as a slow growing tree, but not as a large one. By the analysis of Vauquelin the ceroxylon consists of two-thirds resin, and one-third wax; but the Brazilian article is entirely wax, and affords not the smallest trace of resin.

The wax, in its rough state, is in the form of a coarse grey powder, soft to the touch, and mixed with various impurities which, when separated by a sieve, amount about 40 per cent.

It has an agreeable odor, somewhat resembling new hay, but scarcely any taste.

At 206° of Fahr. it enters into perfect fusion, and may then be further purified by passing it through fine linen. It acquires a dirty green color, and its peculiar smell becomes more evident; when cold is moderately hard and brittle; specific gravity 980.

Water exerts no action on the wax, unless boiled with it for some hours.

Alcohol

Alcohol dissolves no portion of the wax unless heat be applied.

Two fluid ounces of boiling alcohol, specific gravity 826, dissolve about ten grains of the wax, of which eight are deposited as the solution cools, the remaining two may be afterwards precipitated by the addition of water.

Sulphuric ether, specific gravity 7563, dissolves a very minute portion of the wax, temperature 60°.

Two fluid ounces of boiling sulphuric ether dissolve 30 grains of the wax, of which 26 are deposited by cooling; the remaining four may be obtained by allowing the ether to evaporate.

The fixed oils very readily dissolve the wax at 212°, and form with it compounds of an intermediate consistence very analogous to those obtained with common bees'-wax.

Some combinations of the vegetable wax with olive oil were perfectly soluble in ether, and sparingly soluble in boiling alcohol.

One hundred grains of the wax were boiled for half an hour in a solution of caustic potash, specific gravity 1090. The solution acquired a pale rose color, but appeared to exert no further action on the wax, which, after having been washed with warm water, retained its fusibility and other properties. No combination similar to a soap was produced.

The effects produced by boiling the wax in solutions of pure soda, and of the subcarbonates of soda, and of potash, were analogous to those of the caustic potash.

When the wax is boiled in nitric acid, specific gravity 1.45, there is some escape of nitrous gas, and the color of the wax is gradually changed to a deep yellow.

When the wax is removed from the acid, and washed with water, it is found to have become more brittle and hard, but still retains much of its peculiar odor. In this state it remains insoluble in the alkalies; but they now change its color to a very bright brown, which is destroyed by dilute muriatic acid, and the original color restored. Neither the fusibility nor the inflammability of the wax are unpaired by this process.

Nitre acid, diluted with eight parts water, produces the same change in the color of the wax as the concentrated acid.

Mr. Brande was not successful in his attempt to bleach the wax in its original state; he found, by exposing it spread

upon a glass to the action of light, it became in the course of three weeks of a pale straw color; on the surface nearly white. The same change was produced by steeping the wax in thin plates in an aqueous solution of oxymuriatic gas; but it did not render it perfectly white. Muriatic acid has little action on the wax; when boiled upon it for some hours, it destroys much of its color.

Sulphuric acid changes the color to a pale brown; and, when water is added, the wax becomes of a deep rose color: the inflammability and the fusibility are slightly impaired by this process.

When heat is applied, the wax is decomposed with the usual phenomena; sulphureous acid is developed, and charcoal deposited.

Acetic acid has very little action on the wax when cold: when boiled in this acid, a minute portion is dissolved, and again deposited as the solution cools: by long-continued boiling in it, the wax is rendered nearly white; but, if then washed with water and fused, it resumes its former color. When fused in oxymuriatic gas, it is rapidly decomposed, and, parting with hydrogen and oxygen, muriatic acid and water are formed, and charcoal deposited. The results of the destructive distillation of the vegetable wax are very analogous to those of bees'-wax.

An acid liquor, mixed with a volatile oil, are the first products; these are succeeded by a large proportion of butyraceous oil, and a very small quantity of charcoal, affording traces of lime remains in the retort. During the process, a little carburetted hydrogen gas is given off.—Mr. Brande does not give the relative proportions of the different products, as they will vary according to the rapidity with which the distillation is conducted.

From the preceding experiments it appears, that, although the vegetable wax possesses the characteristic properties of bees'-wax, it differs from that substance in many of its chemical habitudes. It also differs from the other varieties of wax; namely, the wax of the *myrica cerifera*, of lac, and of white lac.

Perhaps the most important part of the present enquiry is that which relates to the combustion of this wax in the form of candles. The trials which have been made to ascertain its fitness for this purpose are very satisfactory. The addition, it appears, of from one-eighth to one-tenth part of tallow is sufficient to obviate

obviate the brittleness of the wax in its pure state, without giving it any unpleasant effect.*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

ON WHEEL CARRIAGES; *by Mr. BOOTH, of Allerton, near Liverpool.*

MR. BOOTH begins his paper with strong recommendations of broad wheels, in favor of which he states the same arguments which have already been laid before our readers in the account of other papers on the subject; and in this part of his memoir there is nothing new, but his finding fault with the legislature for not absolutely prohibiting narrow wheels. In the latter part of the paper, he proposes regulations of the breadth of the wheels in proportion to the load drawn, very nearly similar to those already recommended by the committee of the House of Commons; speaks of Mr. Cummings's observations as being familiar to every one conversant with the subject; and repeats the old error, of the power of the horse being increased in the draft in proportion as the diameter of the wheel is greater; but limits this to five feet and a half. In the middle of the paper, the author recommends two-horse carts in place of single-horse carts, for the following reasons:

1st, That the two-horse cart may be made one-ninth lighter than two single-horse carts, proper to carry an equal load.

2d, The first cost of the large cart will be less than that of the two smaller ones. The harness of the large cart will also cost less.

3d, In his neighbourhood a carter had 18s. per week: there will be then this sum saved weekly by using the two-horse cart.

4th, In the two-horse cart one of the horses will sometimes draw most of the load, which gives the other time to rest, by which they will be on the whole less fatigued; on the same principle as a man feels less tired when walking, than when standing on one foot.

5th, The chain-horse greatly assists and supports the shaft-horse when he slips.

6th, In hilly countries both horses, when yoked a-breast, assist each other alternately in like manner.

7th, Two single carts will together weigh a ton; but one double cart will

weigh 240lb. less, and can consequently carry that weight of goods more with the same horses, which, at one farthing a pound, each day's journey will make 30s. a week, and this added to the wages of one driver saved, will be 48s. weekly in favor of the double-horse cart.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On *Manufacturing Flax, Tow, and Cotton, from the Common Nettle*; *by Mr. EDWARD SMITH, of Brentwood, Essex.*

THE kind of common stinging nettle, which Mr. Smith prefers, he describes as that "which has the smoothest and most concave tubes, the largest joints, the fewer leaves, and the least seed:" he has always experienced these to be most productive of lint, and has found them in greatest abundance growing in the bottoms of ditches among briars, and in shaded valleys, where the soil has been a blue clay or strong loam; and in such places he has sometimes found them more than twelve feet in length, and two inches in circumference. Plants which grow in poor soils, with rough woody stems, many branches, and running much to seed, work unkindly, and produce lint more coarse, harsh, and thin.

The plants should be cut, and the roots left to produce another crop; the best time for cutting them is from the beginning of July to the end of August, and may be continued to the end of October; but the lint then will be less supple, and there will not be time to steep and grass them in unfavorable seasons.

After lying in the air some time to gain firmness enough, to keep the skin from being damaged in handling, their lateral branches and seed should be stripped off, and they should be sorted according to their length and fineness, and then made up into bundles, as large as both hands can grasp. They should, after this, be steeped in clear water (in the same manner as flax), from five to eight days. When the fibre approaches to a pulp, and will easily separate from the reed, and the reed becomes white and brittle, the operation is finished.

The bundles should be taken out singly, and the filth rinsed from them, and then be spread thin on the grass; in doing which, they must be handled gently; they must be turned frequently, till the hard blisters and the stems become brittle, when they should be made into bundles and secured from the weather.

After this, the harl is to be separated from

* What manufacturer has made these candles? or does any one design to make them?

from the reed, in the way practised with flax, and should then be beaten, scutched, and hackled, in like manner, when it will be fit for spinning.

The article thus produced is fit for every use to which hemp and flax are applied, and is particularly calculated for making twine for fishing-nets, on account of its fibres being stronger than those of flax, and not so harsh as those of hemp.

Mr. Smith, thinking that the refuse and under-growth might be well applied to the manufacture of paper, which, from the late introduction of cotton into its composition, is become of very inferior quality, tried experiments with this view, which succeeded perfectly well; and several samples of paper thus produced, have been sent to the "Society of Arts." The processes used in these experiments need not be repeated, for, as Mr. Smith made them without any of the usual implements, there can be no doubt that, with their assistance, a better article might be produced, in the manner generally known, and which is described in numerous publications.

The following specimens of articles produced from nettles, by Mr. Smith, are deposited at the Adelphi buildings.

Samples of nettle-fibres in their rough state, in their finest state, and spun into yarn, which is remarkably strong.

Samples of coarse paper, and of fine paper of a good white, prepared from bleached fibres.

Samples of a substance resembling cotton, prepared from coarse bleached fibres.

On the Manufacture of Leghorn (Straw) Plait for Hats, &c. by Mr. WILLIAM CORSTON, of Ludgate Hill.

THE design of this paper of Mr. Corston's, is to announce to the Society of Arts the flourishing state of this manufacture, which at present employs many hundreds of women and children, in different parts of the kingdom.

From the great benefit which Mr. Corston takes for granted the finding work for children must be to the kingdom, he wishes to induce government to grant him 3000 acres of land lying waste on Bagshot Heath, for a few years without any fine, and afterwards at an increasing rent, according to the improvement of the soil, on which he would raise in straw alone what would occasion 20,000*l.* to be expended annually for the employment of poor children; in which way, he says, thousands of them might be employed from seven years old till they were old enough to go out as servants.

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For our poor rates, which amount to more than 5,000,000*l.* annually, Mr. Corston asserts, there can be no remedy equal to setting poor children to work, and therefore trusts that every assistance will be given to so extraordinary a source of national wealth as the straw-manufacture, in which so many thousands of them can be employed.

Mr. Corston states the following fact in confirmation of his positions. He put into a scale some straw plait he had to sell, and found it netted upwards of twenty-three pounds sterling per pound weight.

Mr. Corston recommends that, to produce straw proper for the manufacture, rye should be sown on the most waste and barren lands; and offers to take the produce of from 50 to 100 acres of such land, provided it lay convenient to his manufactory. By these means lands now unproductive will be made profitable, and the poor-rates diminished by the employment of such numbers of poor children: Mr. Corston states, that this manufacture affords an opportunity for benevolent persons to give education to poor children at a cheap rate, by building cheap schools in villages; and assembling poor children in them, who, by being employed in the straw manufacture, might earn their own bread.

Sash Windows contrived so as to be Cleaned or Repaired without the Necessity of any Person going outside the House; by Mr. G. MARSHAL, of St. Martin's-Lane.

MR. MARSHAL's window-sash is fitted with grooves, weights, and pulleys, in the common manner, but the filets of the sash are not made in the same piece as the sash-frame, but are fastened thereto by pivots about the middle of the sash on which it turns, so that either side may be brought next the apartment for cleaning or repairing. When the sash stands vertically, two spring catches shoot into and hold the sliding filets, in which state the sash slides up and down in the usual manner; but it can be immediately released, and turned inside out by pushing the springs back, and pulling its bottom inwards, without removing the beads; which, in the common way of shifting the sashes, are frequently broken or misplaced, and often cause considerable trouble by being loose. By inclining the sash inwards on its pivots, and raising the part inside highest, the window may be left open in rain without any danger of its entering the room.

4 F

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

NEW PRINTS.

1. *The Meeting of Telemachus and Calypso, after his Shipwreck; drawn by E. Burney, and engraved by R. Cooper.—Fullers, London.*

THESE prints, of the medallion size, although possessing much of the manner of Burney, possess considerable ingenuity. They are tastefully drawn, and engraved with great spirit.

2. *The Thames, or Graphic Illustrations of Seats, Villas, &c. &c. on the Banks of that noble River. Engraved by Cooke, from drawings by Owen.*

These graphic illustrations consist of outline etchings in a style more finished than when etched for finished engraving, and are in fact a pleasing species of sketch. The subjects are well chosen, correctly drawn, and etched with a degree of freedom and spirit that deserves warm commendation. The work forms in every respect an excellent pocket guide to the banks of that beautiful and noble river.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS has afforded another proof of its public spirit, by purchasing a grand picture by PAOLO VERONESE, at the expense of one thousand four hundred guineas, for their gallery of standard pictures for the use of students. The gallery is embellished this year with six fine pictures, lent by Sir Thomas Baring, and with five by other directors, for the advantage of the students, who are permitted to make studies from them. Many excellent studies have been made this winter, both by the male and female students; to select any of which for notice, as they are neither works of invention, nor direct copies, would be invidious.

The plate from WILKIE's celebrated Blind Fidler is finished, and will be published early in the new year. Being in size, a print of consequence, such as are now too seldom published, it will receive a proper share of notice when it comes before us. Bromley, the engraver, after a severe indisposition, has nearly finished his plate from DEVIS's Death of Nelson, which will be published about the same time. This will also

form a prominent article in a future retrospect.

A correspondent, through our medium, as connecting practical architecture with the fine arts, wishes to ask Mrs. Sarah Guppy, of Bristol, whose patent for a mode of erecting and constructing bridges, or railroads, without arches or starlings, &c. &c. is described in our Magazine for October last, page 256; what difference there is to entitle her to a patent, between that description and the invention for a portable bridge, published in the Philosophical Magazine for January, 1809? Having read both, he does not perceive, by Guppy's description, any material difference.

The new Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is begun, and proceeding with unremitting diligence; but, as every architect's maxim should be "Stay till it is finished," we defer our observations on his design till we are able to see his finished work.

On Monday, December the 10th, the venerable and able president of the Royal Academy delivered the biennial prizes of the institution to the successful candidates from among the students in painting, sculpture, architecture, and design. The Academy have this year, for the first time, added pecuniary premiums to the classes of the gold medal, and books properly inscribed and addressed to those of the silver medal.

The addition of books on art, labelled as presents from such an institution as the Royal Academy, to successful merit, are more lasting testimonies than the silver medal, with which however they are still accompanied, while they point out and give authority to proper books for study.

The gold medal and fifty guineas were given to Mr. PERIGAL, for painting; the same to Mr. BAYLY, for sculpture; and the same to Mr. EDWARDS, for architecture. The silver medals were allotted as follows: In the first class, for drawings of academy figures from the living model, accompanied with a copy of Reynolds and West's Discourses, and Barry's Lectures, handsomely bound and inscribed; to Messrs. Medland and Bone, and to Messrs. Millichampe, Joseph, and Kendall, with similar inscribed copies of

Opie's and Fuseli's lectures for drawings, from the antique.

After Mr. West had finished the distribution of that premium, he delivered a discourse upon the principles of the fine arts, and the best methods of attaining excellence in each: which we are under the necessity of postponing till our next Number.

The first Number of a new work of "*Portraits of Ladies of the most distinguished for rank and beauty, at the court of George the Third,*" from paintings by Mrs. Mee, and engraved by Cardon,

Agar, and Schiavonetti, will be published early in the current month.

A new work on the antient costume of England is just announced, from drawings by Charles Hamilton, esq. and to be engraved in aquatinta, by Messrs. Atkinson and Merigot.

Mr. Dodd, of St. Martin's Lane, who has long been distinguished as a collector of old prints, has announced a new History or Dictionary of Engravers, who have practised the art in wood, metal, or other substance, from the 15th century to the present time.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Ob, never, never, say that I was false of Heart,*" a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by M. P. King, 1797. 3s.

THIS glee, which has been sung with great applause by Messrs. Braham, Vaughan, and Bellamy, at Billington, Naldi, and Braham's, concerts, possesses some well-turned passages, and the points are ably answered. The style will be best described by saying that it seems to imitate that of the old English glee; in which, while the parts play with some felicity against each other, and form a kind of vocal repartee, the more close and solid combinations bespeak the real master as well as man of genius, and offer to the judicious ear that gratification which it only can owe to sound and legitimate composition.

The Songs and Duets sung in the Comic Opera of Up to Town, performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by T. Dibdin, esq. The Music composed by John Whitaker. 6s.

Mr. Whitaker, in the music now before us, has evinced, in our opinion, considerable talents for dramatic composition. The style of the modern opera affords but little scope for the display of science; but for the exercise of the fancy and scenic adaptation offers the composer an ample field; of this it is but justice to say that Mr. Whitaker has so ably availed himself, that, should he choose to dedicate his future labors to the stage, the operatical writers will find their account in resorting to his talents.

"*Juliana,*" a popular Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Haigh. 2s.

The subject of this rondo is judiciously selected for the use here made of it.

It has become popular because it is pleasing, and it admits of easy and happy turns, and florid embellishments, because it affects none itself: the difficulty was, to play and flourish upon it without destroying its character, and to preserve the native expressions, while considerable scope was given to the power of adscitious decoration: this Mr. Haigh has effected, and has produced from the present stem those scyons of impregnated fancy which point out and prove the resources of his mind.

"*The Reply,*" written and composed by John Parry, Editor of the *Welsb Melodies*. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Parry intends this as a sequel to the justly-admired ballad of "*The Request,*" and it is worthy of the design. The words do credit to his feelings and metrical taste, and the melody he has assigned them is characterised by an appropriate simplicity and tenderness of expression.

A favorite Duet for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed by J. Gildon. 2s. 6d.

This fourteenth production of Mr. Gildon we are pleased with, on account of the simplicity and unaffectedness of its style. The facility and natural flow of the passages also deserve our commendation, and we should be unjust to Mr. Gildon not to recommend his composition to the notice of piano-forte practitioners in general.

"*Dear Grise,*" a Song sung by Mr. Lee, in the comic Opera of *the Five Lovers*, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed by Mr. Cooke. 1s.

Mr. Cooke, in the melody before us, has given evidence of much real taste for the simple and pathetic. The song

is in D. minor, and comprises some passages that would do credit to the most celebrated of the old Irish bards, and will, we may venture to say, recommend the composition to the attention of every cultivated ear.

Three Airs, with Variations, composed and progressively arranged for the Piano-forte, by J. Bottomly. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Bottomly has supplied in the present compositions, a useful, if not a particularly ingenious, exercise for piano-forte practitioners. The passages lie well for the hand, and the progressive arrangement of the movements is well suited to the obvious and laudable purpose of the work.

Numbers I. and II. of National Airs or Melodies, composed by the most eminent Authors, 2s. 6d.

These melodies are, certainly, tastefully selected. The composers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, have been searched for the assemblage; and the rondos, and little practical pieces into which they have been moulded, by the compiler, or compilers, will be found highly amusing, as well as improving, by juvenile students of the instrument for which they are designed—the piano-forte.

"Dreary was the Day," sung by Mrs. Nunn, in the comic Opera of the Five Lovers, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke. 1s. 6d.

"Dreary was the Day," is a song not destitute of claims to our praise. The

melody is easy, smooth, and natural, and tells the poet's tale with its designed effect.

Utile Dulci, a favorite Divertissement for the Piano-forte. Composed by F. C. Panerme. 4s.

In this divertissement, the second movement of which has for its theme the popular air of "Cease your fanning," in the Beggar's Opera, we find many florid and ingeniously conceived passages; and the composition is adjusted and arranged with a comprehension at once capable of viewing the parts and embracing the whole, of an elaborate composition.

Munster House, a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte or Harp, composed and dedicated to Miss Sampayo, by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

"Munster House" is a piano-forte exercise, that takes a respectable rank among the pleasing, though passing, little objects that from day to day claim the notice of the musical world. The subject is agreeable, and the digressive matter springs naturally from the main source, and at once speaks the good taste and sound judgment of the composer.

Twenty-four Psalm and Hymn Tunes, composed by Joseph Netherclift. 2s. 6d.

The present publication is well entitled to the attention of the pious and well-disposed lovers of music. The melodies are appropriate, and the whole is calculated to form an acceptable Sunday associate.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

PORTUGAL.

Dispatch addressed to General Viscount Wellington, from Lieutenant-General Hill.

Merida, Oct. 30, 1811.

MY LORD,

IN pursuance of the instructions which I received from your lordship, I put a portion of the troops under my orders in motion on the 22d instant, from their cantonments in the neighbourhood of Portalegre, and advanced with them towards the Spanish frontier.

On the 23d, the head of the column reached Albuquerque, when I learnt that the enemy, who had advanced to Aliseda, had fallen back to Arroyo del Puerco, and that the Spaniards were again in possession of Aliseda.

On the 24th, I had a brigade of British infantry, half a brigade of Portuguese artillery (six pounders), and some of my cavalry, at Aliseda; and the remainder of my cavalry, another brigade of British infantry, and half a brigade of Portuguese six-pounders, at Casa de Cantillana, about a league distant.

On the 25th, the Count de Penne Villamur made a reconnoissance with his cavalry, and drove the enemy from Arroyo del Puerco. The enemy retired to Malpartida, which place he occupied as an advanced post, with about 300 cavalry and some infantry, his main body being still at Cáceres.

On the 26th, at day-break, the troops arrived at Malpartida, and found that the enemy had left that place, retiring towards Cáceres, followed by a small party of the 2d Hussars.

Hussars, who skirmished with his rear-guard. I was shortly afterwards informed, that the whole of the enemy's force had left Cáceres; but the want of certainty as to the direction he had taken, and the extreme badness of the weather, induced me to halt the Portuguese and the British troops at Malpartida for that night. The Spaniards moved on to Cáceres.

Having received certain information that the enemy had marched on Torre Mocha, I put the troops at Malpartida in motion on the morning of the 27th, and advanced by the road leading to Mérida, through Aldea del Cano and Casa de Don Antonio, being a shorter route than that followed by the enemy, and which afforded a hope of being able to intercept and bring him to action; and I was here joined by the Spaniards from Cáceres. On the march I received information, that the enemy had only left Torre Mocha that morning, and that he had again halted his main body at Arroyo del Molino, leaving a rear-guard at Albala, which was a satisfactory proof that he was ignorant of the movements of the troops under my command.

I therefore made a forced march to Alcuesca that evening, where the troops were so placed as to be out of sight of the enemy, and no fires were allowed to be made. On my arrival at Alcuesca, which was within a league of Arroyo del Molino, every thing tended to confirm me in the opinion that the enemy was not only in total ignorance of my near approach, but extremely off his guard; and I determined upon attempting to surprise, or at least, to bring him to action, before he should march in the morning; and the necessary dispositions were made for that purpose.

The town of Arroyo del Molino is situated at the foot of one extremity of the Sierra of Montanches; the mountain running from it to the rear, in the form of a crescent, almost every-where inaccessible, the two points being about two miles asunder. The Truxillo Road runs round that to the eastward.

The road leading from the town to Mérida runs at right angles with that from Alcuesca, and the road to Medellín passes between those to Truxillo and Mérida. The ground over which the troops had to manœuvre being a plain, thinly-scattered with oak and cork trees, my object of course was to place a body of troops so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy by any of these roads.

The troops moved from their Bivouack near Alcuesca, about two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, in one column right in front, direct on Arroyo del Molino, and in the following order: Major-General Howard's brigade of infantry, (1st battalion 50th, 71st, and 92d, regiments, and one company of the 60th,) Colonel Wilson's brigade (1st battalion 28th, 2d battalion 34th, and 2d battalion 99th, and one company of the 60th), 6th Portuguese regiment of the line, and 6th Ca-

çadores, under Colonel Ashworth, the Spanish infantry under Brigadier-general Morillo, Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, (2d Hussars, 9th and 13th Light Dragoons,) and the Spanish cavalry under the Conde de Penne Villamur. They moved in this order until within half a mile of the town of Arroyo del Molino, when, under cover of a low ridge, the column closed, and divided into three columns. Major-General Howard's brigade and three six-pounders under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, supported by Brigadier-General Morillo's infantry, the left; Colonel Wilson's brigade, the Portuguese infantry under Colonel Ashworth, two six-pounders, and a howitzer, the right, under Major-General Howard; and the cavalry the centre.

As the day dawned, a violent storm of rain and thick mist came on, under cover of which the columns advanced in the direction, and in the order which had been pointed out to them. The left column under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart marched direct upon the town, the 71st, one company of the 60th, and the 92d regiment at quarter distance, and the 50th in close column somewhat in the rear, with the guns as a reserve.

The right column under Major-General Howard, having the 39th regiment as a reserve, broke off to the right, so as to turn the enemy's left; and, having gained about the distance of a cannon-shot to that flank, it marched in a circular direction upon the further point of the crescent on the mountain above-mentioned.

The cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, moved between the two columns of infantry ready to act in front, or move round either of them as occasion might require.

The advance of our columns was unperceived by the enemy until they approached very near, at which moment he was filing out of the town upon the Mérida road; the rear of his column, some of his cavalry, and part of his baggage, being still in it; one brigade of his infantry had marched for Medellín, an hour before day-light.

The 71st and 92d regiments charged into the town with cheers, and drove the enemy every-where at the point of the bayonet, having a few of their men cut down by the enemy's cavalry.

The enemy's infantry which had got out of the town, had, by the time those regiments arrived at the extremity of it, formed into two squares, with the cavalry on their left; the whole were posted between the Mérida and Medellín roads, fronting Alcuesca. The right square being formed within half musket-shot of the town, the garden walls of which were promptly lined by the 71st Light Infantry, while the 92d regiment filed out and formed line on their right, perpendicular to the enemy's right flank, which

was

was much annoyed by the well-directed fire of the 71st. In the meantime one wing of the 50th regiment occupied the town, and secured the prisoners, and the other wing, along with the three six-pounders, skirted the outside of it, the artillery, as soon as within range, firing with great effect upon the squares.

Whilst the enemy was thus occupied on his right, Major-General Howard's column continued moving round the left; and our cavalry advancing, and crossing his head of their column, cut off the enemy's cavalry from his infantry, charging it repeatedly, and putting it to the rout. The 13th Light Dragoons, at the same time, took possession of the enemy's artillery. One of the charges made by the two squadrons of the 2d Hussars, and one of the 9th Light Dragoons, was particularly gallant; the latter commanded by Captain Gore, the whole under Major Bussche, of the Hussars. I ought previously to have mentioned, that, the British cavalry having, through the darkness of the night, and the badness of the roads, been somewhat delayed, the Spanish cavalry under the Count de Penne Villamur was, on this occasion, the first to form upon the plain, and engage the enemy, until the British were enabled to come up.

The enemy was now in full retreat, but, Major-General Howard's column having gained the point to which it was directed, and the left column gaining fast upon him, he had no recourse but to surrender or to disperse, and ascend the mountain. He preferred the latter, and, ascending near the eastern extremity of the ascent, and which might have been deemed inaccessible, was followed closely by the 28th and 34th regiments, whilst the 39th regiment, and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese infantry, followed round the foot of the mountain by the Truxillo road, to take him again in flank. At the same time, Brigadier-General Morillo's infantry ascended at some distance on the left with the same view.

As may be imagined, the enemy's troops were by this time in the utmost panic; his cavalry was flying in every direction, the infantry threw away their arms, and the only effort of either was to escape. The troops under Major-General Howard's command, as well as those he had sent round the point of the mountain, pursued them over the rocks, making prisoners at every step; until his own men became so exhausted and few in number, that it was necessary for him to halt and secure the prisoners, and leave the further pursuit to the Spanish infantry under General Morillo; who, from the direction in which they had ascended, had now become the most advanced. The force General Girard had with him at the commencement, which consisted of 2500 infantry and 600 cavalry, being at this time totally dispersed.

In the course of these operations, Brigadier-General Campbell's brigade of Portuguese infantry (the 4th and 10th regiments) and the 18th Portuguese infantry, joined from Casa de Don Antonio, where they had halted for the preceding night; and, as soon as I judged they could no longer be required at the scene of action, I detached them with the brigade, consisting of the 50th, 71st, and 92d, regiments, and Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry towards Merida. They reached St. Pedro that night, and entered Merida this morning; the enemy having, in the course of the night, retreated from hence in great alarm to Almendralego. The Count de Penne Villamur formed the advanced guard with his cavalry, and had entered the town previous to the arrival of the British.

The ultimate consequences of these operations I need not point out to your lordship; their immediate result is the capture of one general of cavalry (Brune), one colonel of cavalry (the Prince D'Aremberg), one lieutenant-colonel (Chief of the Etat Major), one aid-de-camp of General Girard, two lieutenant-colonels, one Commissaire de Guerre, thirty captains and inferior officers, and upwards of 1000 of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, already sent off under an escort to Portalegre; the whole of the enemy's artillery, baggage, and commissariat, some magazines of corn, which he had collected at Caceres and Merida, and the contribution of money which he had levied on the former town, besides the total dispersion of General Girard's corps. The loss of the enemy in killed must also have been severe, while that on our side was comparatively trifling, as appears by the accompanying return, in which your lordship will lament to see the name of Lieutenant Strenuwitz, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, whose extreme gallantry led him into the midst of the enemy's cavalry, and occasioned his being taken prisoner.

Thus has ended an expedition which, although not bringing into play to the full extent the gallantry and spirit of those engaged, will I trust, give them a claim to your lordship's approbation. No praise of mine can do justice to their admirable conduct; the patience and good-will shewn by all ranks during forced marches in the worst of weather; their strict attention to the orders they received, the precision with which they moved to the attack, and their obedience to command during the action; in short, the manner in which every one has performed his duty from the first commencement of the operation, merits my warmest thanks, and will not, I am sure, pass unobserved by your lordship.

To Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, I must express my obligations for his assistance and advice upon all occasions; to Major-General Howard, who dismounted and headed

headed his troops up the difficult ascent of the Sierra, and throughout most ably conducted his column, and to Major-General Long for his exertions at the head of his brigade, I feel myself particularly indebted. I must also express my obligations to Colonel Wilson, Colonel Ashworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding brigades, for the able manner in which they led them. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, and Lieutenant-Colonels Fenwick, Muter, and Lindsay, Majors Harrison and Bussche, Major Parke, commanding the light companies, and Captain Gore commanding the 9th light dragoons, Major Hartmann, commanding the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, and Major Birmingham, of the Portuguese service, Captain Arresaga, of the Portuguese artillery, whose guns did so much execution, severally merit my warmest approbation by their conduct; and I must not omit to mention the exertions made by Brigadier-General Campbell and his troops, to arrive in time to give their assistance.

General Giron, the Chief of General Castanos' Staff, and second in command of the fifth Spanish army, has done me the honor to accompany me during these operations; and I feel much indebted to him for his assistance and valuable advice.

Brigadier-General the Count de Penne Villemer, Brigadier-General Morillo, Colonel Downie, and the Spanish officers and soldiers in general, have conducted themselves in a manner to excite my warmest approbation.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Offieney, assistant quarter-master-general, for the able manner in which they have conducted their departments, and also for the valuable assistance and advice which I have at all times received from them; to the officers of the adjutant and quarter-master-general's departments; to Captain Squire of the Royal Engineers, for his intelligence and indefatigable exertions during the whole operation, and Captain Currie and my personal staff, my warmest thanks are due.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by Captain Hill, my first aid-de-camp, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for all further particulars.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen.

To General Viscount Wellington.

P.S. Since writing the above Report, a good many more prisoners have been made; and I doubt not but the whole will amount to 13 or 1400.

Brigadier-General Morillo has just returned from the pursuit of the dispersed, whom he followed for eight leagues. He reports, that besides those killed in the plain, upwards of 600 dead were found in the woods and mountains.

General Girard escaped in the direction of Serena with 2 or 300 men, mostly without arms, and is stated by his own aid-de-camp to be wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.—Total British loss, 7 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 4 serjeants, 47 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 1 general staff, missing.

Total Portuguese loss, 6 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers wounded.—2d Hussars, King's German Legion—Major Bussche and Captain Schultze, slightly.

2d batt. 39th foot—Captain Saunderson, severely.

1st batt. 92d foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Donald M'Donald, severely; Captain John M'Pherson, severely, but not dangerously; Brevet-Major Dunbar, slightly.

Missing.—21st Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Strenuwitz, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, batt.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States, on November the 5th, communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and, in fixing the present for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developments of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the Government of Great Britain to repeal its Orders in Council, and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated, through the British Envoy just arrived, that, whilst the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British Government, was denied to have taken place, it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy, the United States.

States being given to understand, that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British Government of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received, but the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British Cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld, and our coasts, and the mouths of our harbors have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate, commanded by Captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire, commenced without cause, by the former; whose commander is, therefore, alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honor of the American flag. The proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, requested by Captain Rodgers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the Secretary of State, and his Britannic Majesty's Envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British Orders in Council, and to both the correspondences relating to the Floridas, in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interpretation which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorised an expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States; and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which, though

not affecting our neutral relations, and, therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were, nevertheless, founded on such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this, and other demands of strict right, on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects, our minister plenipotentiary lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions, the result of which will be communicated to you; and, by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavorable changes. With Russia, they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce, in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our Special Minister to Denmark, shews that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty, to exert the means committed to the executive department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the gun-boats have, in particular harbors, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important.—In this disposition is included a force, consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indian Territory, and marched towards our North Western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shavonese tribe. With these exceptions, the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which

which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights, a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence, we have seen that the British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armor, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks, and prolonging the enlistment of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments, as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminaries, which in every event will form a valuable and frugal part of military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress, to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will, of course, be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials, as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will; to regard the progress of events;

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and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where, the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual, as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers, it is expedient also that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licenses from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colors or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for, against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licenses, to be used in a trade with the United States—and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed, on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures, the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent—and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufacturers from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires, that, with respect to such articles at least, as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation, in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interest; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of marines, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, must be diminished.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have

have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to re-emburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year 1810, has also been re-embursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce and the extraordinary expences which have, and may, become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least, to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honorable result of your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged; invoking, at the same time, the blessing of heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights, and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1811.

EAST INDIES.

The following Letters from Lieutenant-General Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, to the Secretary of State, describing the capture of BATAVIA and JAVA, the last ports on the Dutch empire in India!

Wetevreede, Aug. 31, 1811.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's Dispatches of the 4th September last, which reached me after my landing on this island.

As the expedition against Java was undertaken by directions from the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General of India, he has required me to detail to him the operations of the troops. Your lordship will however, I trust, pardon the liberty I take in enclosing a copy of my letter, and will permit me to add the following general report.

We landed on the 4th instant, within twelve miles of Batavia, which was taken possession of on the 8th, without opposition. On the 10th, the troops had a sharp affair at Wetevreede with the Elite of General Jansens' army, which terminated in driving them into their strong position at Cornelis. On the 20th, we assaulted the works at Cornelis, which were carried, and the whole

army, upwards of ten thousand disciplined men, were either killed, taken, or dispersed, with the exception of a small party of horse that escaped with General Jansens. We killed about two thousand, took three generals, and five thousand prisoners, and are now in possession of the whole country west of Cheribon.

Your lordship is acquainted with the reasons that induced me to attempt a landing in the neighbourhood of Batavia. It was effected without opposition at the village of Chillingching, twelve miles east of the city, on the 4th instant. My intention was to proceed from thence by the direct road to Cornelis, where the enemy's force was said to be assembled in a strongly fortified position, and to place the city of Batavia in my rear, from whence alone I could expect to derive supplies equal to the arduous contest we were engaged in. As some time was required to make preparations for an inland movement, I judged it proper to reconnoitre the road by the coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and, if well defended, nearly impracticable. Advancing with part of the army, I had the satisfaction to find that it was not disputed with us, and the only obstacle to our progress was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge over the Anjou river. I approached the river on the 6th, and observing during that evening a large fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the city: and with this impression I directed the advance of the army under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the river in boats, on the succeeding night. They lodged themselves in the suburbs of the city, and a temporary bridge was hastily constructed on the morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light artillery. On that day the Burghers of Batavia applied for protection, and surrendered the city without opposition, the garrison having retreated to Wetevreede.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Though large store houses of public property were burnt by the enemy, previous to their retreat, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, we were fortunate in preserving some valuable granaries and other stores. The city, although abandoned by the principal inhabitants, was filled with an industrious race of people, who could be particularly useful to the army. Provisions were in abundance, and an easy communication preserved with the fleet.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy to cut off a small guard I had sent for the security of the place, but the troops of the advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed. The advance

advance under Colonel Gillespie occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the morning of the 10th, I directed Colonel Gillespie, with his corps, to move from Batavia, towards the enemy's cantonment, at Weltevrede, supported by two brigades of infantry, that marched before break of day through the city, and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about two miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. Their position was strong, and defended by an abbatis, occupied by 3000 of their best troops, and four guns of horse artillery; Colonel Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it at the point of the bayonet, completely routed their force, and took their guns. A strong column from their works advanced to their support, but, our line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under shelter of their batteries.

In this affair, so creditable to Colonel Gillespie, and all the corps of the advance, the grenadier company of the 78th, and the detachment of the 89th regiment particularly distinguished themselves, by charging and capturing the enemy's artillery. Our loss was trifling, compared with the enemy's, which may be estimated at about five hundred men, with Brigadier-General Alberti dangerously wounded.

Though we had hitherto been successful, beyond my most sanguine expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful.

The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, was strongly entrenched in a position, between the great river Jacatra and the Sloken, an artificial watercourse, neither of which were fordable. This position was shut up by a deep trench, strongly palisaded. Seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The fort of Cornelis was in the centre, and the whole of the works was defended by a numerous and well organised artillery. The season was too far advanced, the heat too violent, and our numbers insufficient, to admit of regular approaches. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In aid of this measure, I erected some batteries, to disable the principal redoubts, and for two days kept up a heavy fire from twenty 18 pounders, and eight mortars and howitzers. Their execution was great, and I had the pleasure to find, that though answered at the commencement of each day by a far more numerous artillery, we daily silenced their nearest batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their position, and were evidently superior in our fire.

At dawn of day, on the 26th, the assault

was made. The principal attack was entrusted to that gallant and experienced officer, Colonel Gillespie. He had the infantry of the advance, and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs, with the 59th regiment and the 4th battalion of the Bengal Volunteers. They were intended, if possible, to surprise the redoubt No. 3, constructed by the enemy beyond the Sloken, to endeavour to cross the bridge over that stream with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts within the lines, Colonel Gillespie attacking those to the left, and Colonel Gibbs to the right. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, with six companies of the 69th, was directed to follow a path, on the bank of the great river, and when the attack had commenced on the Sloken, to endeavour to possess himself of the enemy's left redoubt, No. 2. Major Tule, with the flank corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four guns of horse artillery, two companies of the 69th, and the grenadiers of the reserve, was directed to attack the corps at Camporg Maylayo, on the west of the great river, and endeavour to cross the bridge at that post.

The remainder of the army, under Major-General Wetherall, was at the batteries, where a column, under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th regiment, and the 5th volunteer battalion, was directed to advance against the enemy in front, and at a favorable moment, when aided by the other attacks, to force his way, if practicable, and open the position for the line.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat, and General Jansens, the commander-in-chief, was in the redoubt, where it commenced. Colonel Gillespie, after a long detour through a close and intricate country, came on their advance, routed it in an instant, and with a rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy fire of grape and musquetry, possessed himself of the advanced redoubt, No. 3. He passed the bridge with the fugitives, under a tremendous fire, and assaulted, and carried with the bayonet, the redoubt, No. 4, after a most obstinate resistance. Here the two divisions of the column separated. Colonel Gibbs turned to the right, and with the 59th and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt No. 1. A tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascertained,) took place at the instant of its capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were crowded on its ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redout No. 2, against which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod's attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a style, and I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced officer fell at the moment of victory.

The front of the position was now open, and the troops rushed in from every quarter.

During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his advantage to the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 59th, with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the park of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner, putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that formed, and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musketry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from them, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 14th regiment, a party of Sepoys, and the seamen from the batteries under Captain Sayer, of the Royal Navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery had effected a passage through the lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble: and, with the gallant colonel at their head, the pursuit was continued, till the whole of the enemy's army was killed, taken, or dispersed.

Major Tule's attack was equally spirited, but after routing the enemy's force at Campong Malayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge on fire, and was unable to penetrate further.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the loss sustained, from our landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive. Sincerely I lament its extent, and the many valuable and able officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when the prepared state of the enemy, their numbers, and the strength of their positions, are considered, I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. Their's has greatly exceeded it. In the action of the 26th, the numbers killed were immense, but it has been impossible to form any accurate statement of the amount. About one thousand have been buried in the works, multitudes were cut down in the retreat, the rivers are choked up with dead, and the huts and woods, were filled with the wounded, who have since expired. We have taken near five thousand prisoners, among whom are three general officers, thirty-four field-officers, seventy captains, and one hundred and fifty subaltern officers; General Jansens made his escape with difficulty, during the action, and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of thirty miles, with a few cavalry, the

sole remains of an army of ten thousand men. This place he has since evacuated, and fled to the eastward. A detachment of our troops is in possession of it.

S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut.-Gen.

General return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 4th till the 26th of August, 1811.

Total killed—Europeans, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff-serjeants, 6 serjeants, 91 rank and file—Natives, 2 jemindars, 2 havildars, 23 rank and file.

Total wounded—Europeans, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 14 captains, 36 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff-serjeant, 32 serjeants, 2 drummers, 513 rank and file.—Natives 2 subildars or serangs, 4 jemindars, 9 bavildars, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file.

Total missing—13 rank and file.

Total horses—14 killed, 21 wounded, and 3 missing.

P. A. AGNEW, Adj.-Gen.

Return of ordnance found in the citadel and arsenal at Batavia and Weltevrede, and taken between the 10th and 26th of August.

In the citadel of Batavia on the 8th of August—50 brass guns, 180 iron guns, 230 iron and brass cannons and mortars, 4000 shot, and 280 shells.

In the arsenal of Weltevrede, on the 10th—64 brass guns, 30 brass mortars, 1 brass howitzer, 213 iron guns, 308 iron and brass cannons and mortars, 18,397 shot, 20,406 shells.

Field-pieces of horse artillery, taken in the actions on the 10th of August—4 brass guns.

Taken in Cornelis, 26th of August.

Horse artillery, with limber, &c. taken in the field of battle—24 brass guns, 5 brass howitzers, 29 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

In the arsenal—23 brass guns, 2 brass mortars, 11 brass howitzers, 10 iron guns, 46 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

On the batteries—41 brass guns, 3 brass mortars, 2 brass howitzers, 101 iron guns, 130 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

Total—209 brass guns, 35 brass mortars, 19 brass howitzers, 504 iron guns, 743 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

P. A. AGNEW, Major-General.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary; from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

THE Reporter has, upon more than one recent occasion, been questioned as to his opinion with regard to the supposed contagious nature of Phthisis Pulmonalis. From all that he has seen and learnt from authenticated sources, he is by no means inclined to adopt the doctrine of those who represent this disease as communicable by infection. What has, perhaps, most given countenance to this idea is, that a wife or a husband shall sometimes speedily follow the fate of the partner for life. This circumstance, when it occurs, is of a kind calculated to excite observation. But it is obvious that such coincidences must occasionally take place, merely from the frequency and extensive prevalence of the disorder in question. And, that the fact may, in other instances, be sufficiently accounted for by the degree of exposure, anxiety, and fatigue, which the lingering and painful illness of a beloved object never fails to exact from an alliance of duty and attachment. Self neglect is necessarily attendant upon affections of a high order, and the consequences of such neglect, upon a constitution naturally feeble or predisposed to disease, will often become irreparable before their progress is perceptible to a person whose mind, under circumstances of deep interest, is too much occupied to be aware, for a time, of the impressions, and perhaps fatal depredations, which are made upon the corporeal frame.

Many, no doubt, more especially of the more delicate sex, have in this way fallen the inadvertent or voluntary victims of conjugal tenderness and devotion. "What may most console us for the base and selfish alloy in our nature, is the affection we find subsisting between persons that have been long united. Where neither dislike nor indifference has followed intimacy, this sentiment, which in ordinary situations retires from view, bursts forth in the hour of danger, strong and undisguised as it shewed itself in

ages, where the sincere expression of the feelings stood in the place of that circumspect and disciplined demeanor, which looks round amongst the by-standers before it dares listen to the voice within."*

It is now twelve years since these medical Reports were commenced by the present writer. After having continued them, with small interruption for so long a period, it will scarcely excite surprise, that the Reporter should be at length disposed to desist from the prosecution of his monthly task. It must rather be matter of wonder that he has persevered thus far. Upon subjects so little varied and so much worn, he has for some time past found it almost impossible to make any remark which did not involve the wearisomeness of repetition. The many flattering and profitable testimonies of respect which these periodical communications have produced, have, he confesses, been the principal motive for their continuance.

The author of these reports, in taking his farewell of the public in that particular capacity, expresses his wish, that his present self may not be considered as responsible for all the opinions which may have been advanced, or expressions which may have been made use of, in some of the earlier passages of the series. To renounce the errors of immature experience is, at a more advanced age, no unworthy or disreputable recantation. The human mind is, or ought to be, progressive. At the close, therefore, of a period of twelve years of much observation and reflection, the writer of this article may be allowed to hope, that he is, in no inconsiderable degree, wiser than he was at its commencement.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
December 24th, 1811.*

* Dr. Beddoes's Hygeia.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of November and the 15th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 183.]

- ALLENBY F.** Louth, Lincolnshire, grocer. (Phillips Allen G. Easterton, Rutlandshire, innkeeper. (Thompson, Stamford)
Allen W. Cambridge street, Birmingham, silverplater. (Kinderley and Co.)
Ansell J. Birmingham, shoe maker. (Mole
Anthony W. Thornton, Devonshire, surgeon. (Sercombe
Armstrong W. Wapping, ship chandler. (Noy and Co.)
Archeson J. West Smithfield, coal merchant. (Parry
Barlow H. J. Grange court, pearl stringer. (Mayhew and Co.)
Bate J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle
Bagshaw J. Gloucester street, victualler. (Fullen
Bennell J. King's road, Chelsea, plumber. (Stratton and Co.)
Bentley M. Wakefield, York, woolstapler. (Scholefield, Hotbury
Bessell C. Lambeth, insurance broker. (Rogers and Co.)
Blake T. Ringwood, Hants, saddler and harness maker. (Simcox
Blacklin Y. New Bridge street, lace merchant. (Browne
Brown G. Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Jesse
Bryant F. Holborn, leather dresser. (Jones and Co.)
Buchanan D. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Co.)
Bugden T. Brighton, Sussex, builder. (Abbott
Cash J. Chester, cheesemonger. (Dicas, Manchester
Caldwell J. Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Cardman
Cederberg A. Worship street, engine and toolmaker. (Monney
Chamberlain J. Hanwell, Middlesex, mealman. (Clark, Jun.
Chester W. Wood street, weaver. (Scott
Clough H. J. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Stanifreet and Co.)
Claridge R. Oxford street, upholsterer. (Newcomb
Clarke W. Exeter, draper. (Noy and Co.)
Clarke J. Goodman's fields, carver and gilder. (Robinson and Co.)
Clarke J. Deptford, mealman. (Hore
Cook J. jun. North Shields, glover. (Cardales and Co.)
Cooper E. Bishopgate street, coach plater. (Setree
Cohen G. A. Commercial road, merchant. (Annesley and Co.)
Coffin J. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, tanner. (Meyrick
Cooper S. jun. Liverpool, wheelwright. (Orred and Co.)
Coppelson M. T. Kensington, victualler. (Batter
Cooper W. Draycott, Somersetshire. (Sheppard, Bath
Crockatt W. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance broker. (Gregg and Co.)
Cutler A. Water Lane, painter. (Debary and Co.)
Curtis J. Vere street, hofier. (Bennett
Cuthbert J. sen. Westminster, lime merchant. (Mares, Maidstone
Dalby E. Bucklersbury, warehousman. (Tann
Dawson T. and Co. High street, linen drapers. (Martin
Davis J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Strickland
Dew W. Old street road, tallow chandler. (Jesse
Denny J. Broughton, Lancashire, grocer. (Asamson and Co. Whitehaven
Dodson R. Liverpool, merchant. (Stanifreet and Co.)
Dunn W. Wednesbury, Warwick, draper. (Kinderley and Co.)
Dunster R. Fen Court, underwriter. (Humphreys
Eastland J. Olaford, Middlesex, dealer. (Serle
Edwards R. Monmouth, draper. (Stokes
Elworthy J. Plymouth Dock, money scrivener. (Peens and Co.)
Ell E. T. Holloway, Middlesex, turner. (Jays
Ellis D. Christchurch, Hampshire, linen draper. (Langley
Faulkner E. Pendleton, Lancaster, builder. (Higson and Co. Manchester
Fenn H. Cheltenham, painter. (Pruen
Fisher J. Doncaster, gardener. (Mason
Foreshaw J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.)
Forlyth T. Burslem, Staffordshire, draper. (Taylor and Co.)
Fryer F. Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Heslop, Manchester
Freame T. Worcester, draper. (Weller and Co.)
Fry H. Bedford Place, Bloomsbury, money scrivener. (Withy
Gashart J. Oxford street, linen draper. (Chapman and Co.)
Garton H. Nottingham, hofier. (Forbes and Co.)
Gardner W. Haymarket, victualler. (Taylor
Gaskill J. and Co. Minorities, merchants. (Marson
Gaunt W. Tottenham court road, surgeon. (Stevenson
Glasbrook W. Whitechapel, hofier. (Smith and Co.)
Glatbrook W. Goswell road, toy manufacturer. (Howard and Co.)
Gollop S. Hornton, baker. (Townsend
Goodall J. Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Pruen
Gorton J. Upper Dorset street. (Dixon
Goldsmith J. Lewes, Sussex, carpenter. (Langridge and Co.)
Gore J. jun. Cheltenham, plumber. (Pruen
Green J. Cumberland, drover. (Maunsey and Co. Carlisle
Green J. Debpling, Kent, farmer. (Mares
Grafton E. and Co. Liverpool, earthenware dealers. (Clements
Hadley W. jun. Derby, chemist. (Empson
Hallan W. and Co. Clerkenwell green, jewellers. (Tucker
Harvey R. Huggin lane, carpenter. (Cooper and Co.)
Hayter C. jun. Staines, Middlesex, smith. (Horne
Hayden N. King street, milliner. (Blake and Co.)
Hayward T. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor. (Davis
Harris K. and Co. Watling street, linen drapers. (Bourdillon and Co.)
Hanlon E. Stainland, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Hall, Halifax
Heelis J. and Co. Bolton-le-moors, Lancashire, corn dealers. (Gaskell
Heath S. Birmingham, boot and shoe maker. (Mole
Hicks W. H. Brixham, Devon, scrivener. (Blandford and Co.)
Hill J. Peterborough, Northampton, draper. (Key and Co.)
Hooper H. Sturry, Kent, dealer. (Elwyn, Canterbury
Homan J. Fenchurch street, upholsterer. (Wilks
Jackson R. Manchester, corn factor. (Knight and Co.)
Jackson W. Bryanstone street, stationer. (Few and Co.)
James E. Pembroke, shop keeper. (Burgess, Bridol
Jenkins T. Goodman's Fields, upholsterer. (Collins and Co.)
Jones T. Whitechapel road, tallow chandler. (Goodchild
Jones W. Gray's inn lane. (Weightman and Son
Kershaw T. Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel manufactory. (Kershaw
King W. Hand Court, stationer. (Wilkinson and Co.)
Kilday J. jun. Meriden, Warwickshire, miller. (Troughton and Co. Coventry
Kirke D. T. Kingston upon Hull, linen draper. (Lottworth
Knight G. Cirencester, Gloucestershire, brazier. (Boyer
Lantrow J. Rhayader Radnor, victualler. (Hopley
Lewis T. Breconshire, shopkeeper. (Church
Leverson W. Nottingham, merchant. (Allsopp and Co.)
Lineker S. Newgate street, umbrella maker. (Clarke
M'Call J. Bishopgate street, merchant. (Sherwood
Merrick J. Pendleton, Lancashire, ale house keeper. (Edge
Miles T. Bermondsey, Surry, fellmonger. (Drew
Morgan W. Liverpool, pipe maker. (Davies
Moore J. St. Alban's Herts, draper. (Osbaldeston
Morrison J. Bath, chinaman. (Wingate
Ogle J. New City Chambers, insurance broker. (Swais and Co.)
Ormerod G. Rochdale, Lancashire, innholder. (Clarkson
Owen J. Manchester, corn dealer. (Redhead and Co.)
Parnell S. Kingston, Surry, linen draper. (Sweet and Co.)
Pecil L. A. and A. E. Van Voorst, Bishopgate street, merchant. (Gregson and Co.)
Peltit R. Childrey, Berkshire, victualler. (Few and Co.)
Pefeil A. L. Bishopgate street Within, merchant. (Gregson and Co.)
Pittman R. and Co. Watling street, warehousemen. (Gatty and Co.)
Potts J. St. Martin's court, optician. (Raphael
Potis J. Hulme, Walsford, Chester, corn dealer. (Norbury, Macclesfield
Powell J. Borough, stationer. (Rippon
Price C. and Co. Southwark, upholsterers. (Wilde and Co.)
Rangel-y J. and Co. Gomerfall, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Hadfield and Co. Bradford
Rawson H. Doncaster, broker. (Benfon and Co.)
Reynolds J. Ludlow, Salop, wheelwright. (Ruffel and Co.)
Richardson R. Wallingford, Berkshire, linen draper. (Bourdillon
Rigby J. Liverpool, livery stable keeper. (Griffith and Co.)
Roebuck G. and Co. Hunshelf, Yorkshire, clothiers. (Stephenson
Roper J. Norwich, woollen draper. (Taylor
Roberts J. and Co. Wood street, silk manufacturers. (Klutton
Rowley W. Cleveland street, engine maker. (Ney and Co.)
Roffeter J. Bristol, dealer. (Stephens
Roe N. Birmingham, confectioner. (Hall and Co.)
Sammond J. Liverpool, currier. (Jackson
Saxon J. Manchester, cotton twist merchant. (Halfhead and Co.)
Scott J. Bermondsey, Surry, cooper. (Lys and Co.)
Short E. Hincley, Leicestershire, innholder. (Jervis Shaw

Shaw J. Liverpool, taylor. (Morrow
 Sherwin S. Somer's Town, glass enameller. (Cranck
 Shields R. Lynmouth Place, ship owner. [Barker
 Shirley J. Edwardine, Worcestershire, woolnapler.
 [Hill
 Spillatoc J. Great Tower street, plumber. (Orrell
 Spifford G. Bath, carrier. [Evill
 Sumpton J. Gosport, coal merchant. [Hill
 Simms H. Shad Thames, Southwark, lath renter.
 [Lee
 Sinclair D. Strand, boot and shoe maker [Duncombe
 Simmonds S. Spital Fields, glass merchant. [Kennitt
 Smith W. and Co. Piccadilly, saddlers. [Rogers
 Smith J. Halifax, York, money scrivener. [Pauls
 Smith A. Nley Gloucester, clothier. [Hill, Dursley
 Soudy W. Plymouth Dock, rallow chandler. [Bozen
 Sparkes R. Little Queen street, coach joiner, [Rogers
 and co.
 Spencer B. J. and co. Bread street, factors. [Meredith
 and co.
 Starker T. Chingford, Essex, inn keeper. [Fowell
 Southcote J. Bristol, victualler. [Langley
 Swift W. Stavelly, Derbyshire, grocer. [Fisher, Gains-
 borough
 Swain J. G. Goodman's fields, salesman. [Nind
 Sykes G. J. Currier's hall court, clothier. [Noy and co.
 Tatterfall T. Manchester, grocer. [Redhead and co.
 Taylor J. Northumberland, dealer. [Lambert
 Taylor W. Radway, Warwickshire, baker. [Meyrick
 and co.

Thomas K. R. Evertham, Worcestershire, mercer.
 [Taylor
 Thornton J. Southwark, carpenter. [Meymott
 Thurman G. Birmingham, hoffer. [Palmer
 Timberlake E. Great Mary bone street, poulterer.
 [Mayhew
 Traywell J. Strove street, poulterer. [Popkin
 Varley J. Houndsditch, fopfeller. [Adams
 Vickers J. Bath, milliner. [Longdell
 Ward J. Spratfields, manufacturer. [Highmore and co.
 Whaley J. Coventry street, boot maker. [Ballackey
 Walsh B. Hackney, broker. [Alliston
 Walker H. Westend, Hampstead, merchant. [Dodd
 Wainwright H. and G. Liverpool, timber merchants.
 [Daltra and co.
 Webster M. R. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance broker.
 [Griffith
 Whitehead J. Shoreditch, baker. [Taylor
 Wharton J. Chester, corn dealer. [Garnett, Liverpool
 Wilkinfon R. and co. Manchester, drapers. (Hewitt
 and co.
 Wilkinfon J. H. Lombard street, factor. [Grove
 Wilkinfon L. Nottingham, hoffer. [Wolley, Derby
 Woodburne J. Manchester, druggist. [Law
 Worral W. and co. Liverpool, merchants. [Stanifreet
 and co.
 Wood T. Macclesfield, Chester, draper. [Taylor and co.
 Maffchefer
 Woolley R. and co. Manchester, cotton dealers. [Hedlop

DIVIDENDS.

Abell F. Ingram court
 Alder W. Seward street
 Alpin G. C. East Budleigh, Devon
 Andead J. and co. Old South Sea
 House
 Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street
 Ashley J. G. Commercial road
 Atpland W. Kennington
 Avis J. Timbercombe, Somerset-
 shire
 Ayres W. Jun. Fleet street
 Barchard W. Bury street
 Barlow T. Manchester
 Baxter R. Piccadilly
 Bartlett W. A. Portsmouth
 Barnes J. New Malton, Yorkshire
 Bennett W. Merton
 Beaumont W. Yorkshire
 Been E. Parliament street
 Bennet J. Tavistock, Devon
 Beckett J. Aldermanbury
 Bits J. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
 Blare W. Half Moon Alley, Bishops-
 gate street
 Blackley J. Horwich, Lancaster
 Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee House
 Bote C. and co. Chester
 Booth W. Tottington, Lower End
 Brackner J. South Molton street
 Brown W. Liverpool
 Brickwood J. and co. Lombard street
 Brooks J. Queen street
 Brown J. Tavistock, Devon
 Camp J. West Smithfield
 Carr W. Hythe, Kent
 Cade J. and co. Garlick Hill
 Clay T. G. Coventry
 Clive T. and co. Token House Yard
 Cleland A. Charles street
 Cowley J. Sheffield, Yorkshire
 Cooke W. Liverpool
 Curnford T. and Co. Milford lane,
 Strand
 Colwell C. Leicester square
 Cornack F. Watling street
 Cooke H. and co. Birchin lane
 Cuff W. Minorities
 Crickmore T. Skinner street
 Coates H. New Sarum, Wilts
 Dauby J. Liverpool
 Davies D. Old street
 Davies T. Tarvin, Chester
 Depsey W. and co. Bristol
 Dewar G. Great Winchester street
 Dixon W. and H. Rotherhithe
 Doyle J. Covent Garden Market
 Duckham T. Walsfield, Devon
 Edleston J. Liverpool
 Edells T. Aldermanbury
 Emden J. A. Portsmouth
 Emmett H. J. and J. Genfard street
 Favers P. Winchester street
 Fenton J. and co. Rotherhithe
 Fitch W. Surrey street, Strand
 Gammes C. Awminster, Devon
 Garrett J. Lenham, Kent
 Gibbern N. Jude street
 Goodwin W. Gosport
 Gredmond C. Kingston upon Hull

Griffin R. Birmingham
 Griffiths J. Knighton Radnor
 Greig J. Charles street, Hampstead
 road
 Hall W. and co. Wood street
 Haywood J. and Co. London street
 Harrison J. Stoke upon Trent
 Haynes M. G. Queenhithe
 Half W. R. Clement's lane
 Hastings T. and Co. Queen street
 Henrell G. Little East Cheap
 Henderfon J. and Co. Mitre court, Milk
 street
 Hill J. Liverpool
 Hitchens W. St. Peter's Hill
 Howton J. Tickhill, York
 Hobman W. and co. Grove street,
 Deptford
 Hogg J. Southwark
 Hook J. Bermundsey
 Holt S. Manchester
 Howell P. London road
 Hopper C. Tyne mouth
 Hoppe E. Church street
 Holland J. Cheap side
 Hurry J. and co. Grace church street
 Hurwood W. Billington, Essex
 Hurrell T. York street
 Hufam Co. and Co. Lime House
 Husley E. N. Newgate street
 Huskisson S. Swinton street
 Jamefon S. Reading
 Jennings J. Oxford
 Jermert R. Old Change
 Joyce A. D. Fordingbridge, Hants
 Jones C. Sheffield
 Jones S. Aldgate
 Jones G. Rotherhithe
 Judkins T. Chester
 King J. Neath, Glamorgan
 King R. Minchig lane
 Laycock T. Minorities
 Lay J. Oxford street
 Legg R. Charles street
 Leaver G. Haddenham, Buckingham-
 shire
 Lee W. A. Sunderland
 Leman J. Ramgate
 Leech H. Bury St. Edmund's
 Lindford T. Cheap side
 Lonsdale G. R. Green Lettice court
 Maddock J. Liverpool
 Makeham J. Upper Thames street
 Masfield T. Lewes, Sussex
 M'Alester P. Stratford upon Avon
 Marsh R. Rayleigh, Essex
 May H. Bristol
 Mal'aliou W. and G. Manchester
 Meeson E. Aldermanbury
 Mozeley H. Lawrence, Pountney Hill
 and I. Wheelson, Copthall court
 Mount R. and Co. Angel court
 Munt J. and Co. Leadenhall street
 Newcombe J. Exeter
 Nutter H. and Co. Huddersfield, York-
 shire
 Oge n R. Bottany, Lancaster
 Olyer K. B. Brampton, Cumberland

Oliver T. Tiverton, Devon
 Oulton J. York
 Palfgrave T. Bennett street, Blackfriars
 road
 Peglar S. Newnham, Gloucestershire
 Percival W. Oxford street
 Phelps R. and co. Newnham, Glou-
 cestershire
 Pilkinton W. Sidwell, Exeter
 Pool T. D. Gloucester
 Porter T. Union court
 Preist M. and I. Preist, Thorney street
 Purker B. Saffron Hill
 Purfel S. Milk street
 Payne J. Southwark, Surry
 Reeve W. Clapham, Surry
 Roberts A. Nampwich
 Robinson J. Manchester
 Robinson H. West Smithfield
 Saint C. Norwich
 Sanders R. Abchurch lane
 Seager G. West Bromwich, Stafford
 Sheppard R. Nottingham
 Shirvey W. Charlotte street
 Simeon M. Bath
 Smith W. King's Arms Yard
 Smith H. and co. Great Winchester
 street
 Spradon J. Liverpool
 Spencer W. F. Gosport
 Stephenson J. Kingston upon Hull
 Stevens J. and co. Bread street
 Stephens E. and co. Oxford street
 Stuart C. Berwick street
 Starforth J. and co. Durham
 Strong W. Bath
 Surtees A. and co. Berwick upon Tweed
 Taylor D. Great Totham, Essex
 Taylor T. Jun. Lincoln
 Thomas D. Picket street Strand
 Thorne P. Tavistock, Devon
 Thornton W. J. New Malton, York-
 shire
 Treloar T. Penryn, Cornwall
 Vandrart J. Bristol
 Velchtner J. F. Angel court
 Watfon W. Hackney road
 Waters B. Finch lane
 Wells W. Bradford
 Wellford J. Broad street
 White W. Blackfriars road
 Whittle J. Liverpool
 White T. Whitechapel
 Williams S. B. Austin Friars
 Wilcocks T. Exeter
 Williams W. Rathbone Place
 Wigmore W. Narrow street
 Willi J. and co. Salisbury square
 Winter R. Islington
 Walfon R. Friday street
 Wood E. Tottington, Lower end,
 Lancaster
 Wright F. E. Liverpool
 Wright J. Great Russell street
 Wright C. Wolverhampton
 Wivock W. Preston, Lancashire
 Williams J. Rumney iron works,
 Glamorgan.

INCIDENTS.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE lease from the Crown of Mary-le-bonne park expired during the present year, has afforded to the crown land commissioners an opportunity of increasing the rental of the crown lands, by laying out the ground in an ornamental manner, and erecting buildings thereon. The estate extends from Portland-place to Primrose-hill, and is nearly as broad as long. It consists of 543 acres of land, upon which it is proposed to create a very spacious circus, including a park within its circumference, having noblemen's houses built around, each detached, with gardens and plantations, answering at once the purpose of a town residence and a country villa. Around the circus is to be a spacious drive for carriages, with horse-rides and foot walks like Hyde Park. Around the circus, on the outside of the houses, will be squares and streets, but nearly all upon the same plan with respect to gardens and plantations. In the circus a palace is to be built for one of the royal family. Barracks will be built at Primrose-hill, with an exercising ground in front of forty acres. It is also proposed to cut a street from the Haymarket of equal breadth up to Oxford-street, affording a noble avenue to the Parliament Houses, Courts of Law, the Theatres, the Palace, the Bridges, &c. The market for hay is to be removed to the top of Tottenham-court-road, or the neighborhood of the Paddington Canal. Mary-le-bone Park is to be planted with 17,000 trees, and its formation is proceeding in with considerable expedition. The military park at Welling's farm, is nearly laid out. Two grand barracks are to be erected, one on each wing, spacious enough for the reception of 3000 men; the whole is to be closed with a belt of forest trees, a considerable part of which is already planted, and on the outside of which will be a circular drive, open to the public, to an extent of four miles. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, every great nobleman's town residence was a distinct building, a palace standing in a garden. They were chiefly situated between London and Westminster, then an open country. In the vicinity of the Strand we may trace the sites of many of them, as Exeter Change, Somerset-house, Norfolk, Essex, Salisbury, and Buckingham, streets, are the spots on which dwelt the noblemen of those names. Of the old stile of residence very few examples remain, besides Northumberland, Burlington, Devonshire, and Lansdowne Houses; and even that few is daily diminishing. The desire of building houses in Hyde Park, and the extravagant ground rents offered, pointed out to the crown lands commission the advantage of finding the means of gratifying the prevailing passion, that the taste

of the days of Queen Elizabeth might be allowed to revive. The commission have therefore directed their attention to the Mary-le-bone Park estate.

This month has been distinguished by the most barbarous murders upon record, or that ever disgraced civil society! Between a quarter and half past twelve, of the night of Saturday the 7th, some unknown murderers beat out the brains of Mr. and Mrs. Marr, silk-merciers, of Ratcliffe Highway, as they stood in their shop, and afterwards those of the servant-boy and of an infant in the cradle. Happily the assassins were disturbed by the knocking at the door of the servant maid, when they were heard to escape through one of the empty houses in Pennington-street. It is otherwise supposed, that, having murdered the family, they intended to strip the premises, and then, to conceal their crimes, set them on fire. At first, the supineness of the Secretary of State, and of the magistracy, excited much animadversion, but they were at length aroused, large rewards offered, and every exertion has since been used for the discovery of the diabolical perpetrators!

Since the before described tragedy, the same demons of hell entered another house, the King's Arms, in New Gravel-lane, and murdered, in the same manner, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and their servant maid. The neighbourhood were alarmed by a lodger, but the assassins, notwithstanding, made their escape at the back of the house. As such deeds are unknown in our annals, the sensation excited by them has been great, and very large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the murderers. It is, however, to be regretted that more activity was not displayed in the first instance by the local police, and that the police of the whole metropolis was not more promptly devoted to this single object.

A dreadful explosion took place on Wednesday morning the 3d instant, about eleven o'clock, at the Government Powder Mills, at Waltham Abbey. The concussion was distinctly felt in and round the metropolis, more particularly in Stepney, Hackney, and Blackwall. Two mills, with a corning house, and other buildings, were blown to atoms, and eight lives lost. The terrified inhabitants of Waltham Abbey fled from their homes, dreading the explosion of the magazine.

The annual shew of cattle, sheep, and pigs, took place in Sadler's spacious premises, in Goswell-street; a label being affixed at the head of each animal, stating the full particulars of its breed, age, feeding, &c. with the names of the parties, and the adjudication of the three gentlemen, who were appointed judges

judges of the premiums. The particulars are as follow, viz.—

Class II.—Prize of 20 guineas to Mr. John Ellman, jun. for a pair of Sussex oxen, bred by Mr. John Ellman, sen. and fed on grass, hay, and 1 cwt. of oil cakes; 7 years old, worked 4 years, travelled 53 miles to the show.

Class V.—Prize of 20 guineas to Mr. Henry King, jun. for a red Durham ox, bred by Mr. Wetherall, and fed on hay and oil cakes; aged 3 years, travelled 7 miles to the show.

Mr. Henry King, jun. a red Durham ox, bred by Mr. T. Watson, and fed on hay, and 320 oil cakes; aged 3 years.

Class VI.—First prize of 20 guineas to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for a red Devon ox, bred and fed by his grace on his Woburn Park farm, on grass, hay, and Swedish turnips; 4 years and 8 months old; worked 18 months, and travelled 42 miles to the show.

Class VI.—Second prize of 10 guineas, to Mr. John Warmington, for a Hereford ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; 4 years and 5 months old; travelled 7 miles to the show.

Mr. Michael Buckley, a Devon ox, bred and fed by him on grass, hay, cabbages, and turnips; aged 3 years; travelled 114 miles to the show.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, a Devon ox, bred and fed on his Woburn-Park farm, on grass, hay, and Swedish turnips; 4 years and 8 months old; worked 18 months, and travelled 42 miles to the show.

Mr. Samuel Fox, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and cabbages; 3 years old; travelled 96 miles to the show.

Mr. Robert Masters, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; rising 5 years; travelled 78 miles to the show.

Mr. John Warmington, a Hereford ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; age 4 years; travelled 7 miles to the show.

Class VII.—Prize of 10 guineas, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for an ox, bred in the West Highlands of Scotland, fed by his grace on his Mauldon Farm, on grass, hay, and turnips; 4 years old; travelled 42 miles to the show.

Mr. Robert Masters, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; 4 years old; travelled 78 miles to the show.

Mr. Michael Buckley, a Devon ox, bred and fed by him on grass, hay, turnips, and cabbages; 3 years old; travelled 114 miles.

Mr. George Burrows, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and cabbages; age 4 years; travelled 87 miles.

Mr. John Clarke, a Scotch ox, fed on grass and hay; age 4 years; travelled 78 miles.

Mr. Samuel Fox, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and cabbages; age 4 years and 8 months; travelled 96 miles.

Mr. Robert Masters, a Scotch ox, fed on

grass, hay, and turnips; age 4 years; travelled 78 miles.

Mr. James Parsons, two Scotch oxen, fed on grass and hay; age 4 years; travelled 90 miles.

Mr. Daniel Webster, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; age 4½ years; travelled 90 miles.

Class IX.—Prize of 10 guineas, to the Rev. Thomas Plaskett, for three new Leicester wethers, bred (from a ram of Mr. Nathaniel Stubben's) and fed by him on grass and cole; age 20 months.

Mr. Robert Masters, three new Leicester wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 20 months; travelled to the show in a boat.

Class X.—Prize of 10 guineas, to Mr. James Parsons, for his four new Leicester wethers, bred (from a ram of Mr. John Stone's) and fed by him on grass and turnips; age 33 months.

Mr. John Adcock, three long-woolled wethers, bred and fed by him on grass, turnips, and cabbages; age 33 months.

Mr. John Arnold, three new Leicester wethers, bred and fed by him, on grass only; age 32 months; travelled in a boat.

Mr. Thomas Barker, three long-woolled wether sheep, bred and fed by him on grass, turnips, and cabbages; age 32 months.

Mr. John Edmonds, three Gloucestershire wethers, bred and fed by him on grass, hay, and turnips; age 32 months.

Mr. Robert Masters, three new Leicester wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 32 months; travelled in a boat.

Mr. Thomas Oldacers, three long-woolled wethers, bred and fed by him on grass and turnips; aged 32 months.

Mr. Peter Tadman, three Kent wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 32 months.

Mr. Joshua K. Trimmer, three Kent wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 32 months.

Mr. John Westear, three new Leicester wethers, bred by Mr. Thomas Lewin (from a ram of Mr. John Stone's), fed on grass only; age 32 months.

Class XI.—Prize of 10 guineas to Mr. John Warmington, for his three fine South Down wethers, bred by Sir John Sanders Sebright, bart. and fed on grass only; age 19 months.

Mr. John Ellman, jun. three South Down wethers, bred by Lord Viscount Gage, and fed on grass and hay; age 20 months.

Class XII.—Prize of 10 guineas to Mr. John Boys, for his three South Down wethers, bred and fed by him on hay and green vegetable food; age 32 months.

Class XIV.—Prize of 10 guineas, to Mr. John Roads, for his black and white Berkshire pig, bred by Mr. John Westbrook, on skimmed milk and three bushels of barley meal; age 54 weeks.

Mr. George King, an Essex and Chinese barrow pig, bred and fed by him on wash and grains, and barley meal and pease; age 83 weeks.

Glass XV.—Prize of 10 guineas to Mr. W. Hayward, for his Suffolk and Chinese pig, bred and fed by him, on barley meal and washing of spent malt, or brewer's grains; age 50 weeks.

Mr. William Axtell, an Essex and Dishley pig, from an Essex boar, belonging to Mr. Todd; bred and fed by Mr. Axtell on pollard and barley meal; age 33 weeks.

Mr. William Hayward, a Suffolk and Chinese pig, bred and fed by him on barley meal and brewer's liquor; age 50 weeks.

Mr. Samuel Wicks, a Suffolk pig, bred and fed by him on potatoes and barley meal; age 52 weeks.

Extra Stock.—Mr. John Webster, two very fine 6-year old Hereford oxen, disqualified on account of Mr. W. having obtained the prize in this class at the last show.

Mr. Thomas Sears, three South Down weathers, 33 months old; fed on grass, turnips, and oil cakes.

Some other cattle were exhibited, which did great credit to the breeders.

The Sessions' House, in the Old Bailey, was lately broken open, and the office of Mr. Shelton, clerk of the arraigns, plundered of notes and other things, to the amount of 120*l.*; 30*l.* of which were the property of Mr. S.'s clerk.—*So much for example of punishment!*

The grand entrance of the house of the new Theatre Drury Lane, will be in Brydges-street, and is to be surmounted by a fine colonade, supported by eight pillars. The entrance leads to a capacious hall, on one side of which, and fronting the entrance, is a large door leading to a rotunda, in which the passages to the different parts of the theatre are concentrated. It is surmounted by a hemispherical lantern, round the inside of which is a passage leading to the saloon. This saloon is a spacious room over the hall, and of the same dimensions as the hall beneath. A great advantage in point of decorum will be obtained by this arrangement, as the company in the saloon will be completely separated from the boxes, the whole diameter of the rotunda being interposed between them. According to the plan, the stairs are broad, capacious, and lead in the most convenient manner to the different tiers of boxes; the pit will be smaller than that of Covent-garden Theatre. From the stage to the back of the dress boxes, the space is sixteen feet less than in that theatre, and, between box and box across, the distance is also less by seven feet. As in old Drury, there will be private boxes round the pit, and under the dress circle. These in the model are eight on each side, but with only four compartments in front, in the form of Saxon

arches. There are three circles for boxes, each of which will contain twenty-six boxes in thirteen compartments, except the front of the upper tier, in which the two shilling gallery will advance. It is intended that the upper boxes shall project over the lower, the whole being supported by twelve gilt fluted columns, with Egyptian pedestals. There is to be no basket behind the dress boxes, and the wings above the third circle are for slips. The area of the boxes, following the form of the whole building, will have the shape of a horse-shoe; but the extremities will not be made to approximate in order to meet the narrow front of the stage, but, by taking a sweep in the contrary direction, will afford to the company nearest to the performances an excellent view. In the model, statues are placed on each side of the stage, under the stage boxes, which are surmounted towards the roof by other figures. There is also a column in oriental marble on each side of the stage, forming elegant and classical wings to the proscenium.—The old debts and demands, of every description, amount to 436,971*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* which may be compromised for the sum of 143,935*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; towards the discharge of this latter sum, there are assets to the amount of 56,700*l.* leaving a balance of only 87,235*l.* say 90,000*l.* The theatre, with a wardrobe, and every necessary apparatus for opening the same, is estimated at 150,000*l.* to which add 90,000*l.* making a total sum of 240,000*l.* wanted for this concern.

On Monday the 18th of November, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, a little boy, named THOMAS DELLOW, was stolen from St. Martin's-lane, Upper Thames-street. He is about three years old, has light hair, which stands up on the right side of his forehead, dark eyes, a round full face, three scars under the right jaw-bone, where leeches and a lancet have been applied, a remarkable dent or hollow at the lower part of the back, and a pit on each arm from the cow-pox. He had on a white frock, black stuff petticoat, blue print pin-a-fore, and black leather half-boots, laced in front. The woman who decoyed him away is described as being dressed in a blue cloth cloak, trimmed with spotted fur, a straw bonnet, with a blue flower in front, a dark colored gown, and an apron. She was seen with the little boy and his sister, about five years old, (whom she soon desired to return home), at a pastry-cook's on Fish-street Hill, she there bought two plum-cakes, which she gave to the children, also two seed-cakes, which she put into her pocket; she afterwards was enquiring, higher up the Hill, for a coach; she went into a shop (on Fish-street Hill) with the little boy only, and purchased for him a black turn-up beaver hat and a feather, the feather was put loose into the hat, as she was not willing to stop to have it fastened on;

on; she paid for them eleven shillings, and went out. Neither of the children had hats on when taken away. A reward of one hundred guineas is offered for restoring this little boy to his parents, to be paid by the church-wardens of the parish *

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from December 11, 1810, to December 10, 1811.

Christened in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls, 879.—Buried 1164.

Christened in the seventeen parishes without the walls, 4480.—Buried 3479.

Christened in the twenty-three out-parishes of Middlesex and Surry, 11,242.—Buried 8742.

Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster, 444.—Buried 3758.

Christened.

Males	10,443	} In all 20,645
Females	10,202	

Buried.

Males	8868	} In all 17,043
Females	8175	

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5106
Between two and five	1633
Five and ten	654
Ten and twenty	509
Twenty and thirty	1231
Thirty and forty	1641
Forty and fifty	1741
Fifty and sixty	1591
Sixty and seventy	1385
Seventy and eighty	1038
Eighty and ninety	449
Ninety and a hundred	56
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	2

Decreased in the burials this year, 2850.

There have been executed in the city of London 14; of which number seven only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

MARRIED.

At Barking, Joseph Dimsdale, esq. of London, to Sarah, only daughter of Joseph Cockfield, esq. of Upton, near London.

John Webbe Weston, jun. son of J. W. W. esq. of Sutton place, Surrey, to Miss Graham, only daughter of Charles, elder brother of Sir J. Graham, bart. of Netherby, Cumberland.

At Black Notley, the Rev. C. Wakeham, of Bocking, prebendary of Litchfield, &c. to Sarah Susannah, daughter of the late Jos. Rogers, esq. formerly of Norwich.

* A woman, above the common order, has since been tried at the Old Bailey for this offence: there were many circumstances tending to implicate her, but the charge not being brought home, she was, of course, acquitted. The child has not been discovered.

At Writtle, Clement Hue, esq. M.D. of Bernard-street, Russel-square, London, to Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle.

At Tottenham, E. Hughes, esq. of Lodge-House, near Ashford, to Mrs. Rickman, of Brucegrove, Tottenham.

At Greenwich, Lieutenant J. Woolward, R. N. harbour-master of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Dewsnap, of Woodstock.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, B. D. F. Paynter, esq. of Denmark-hill, to Mrs. Olding, of Freeman's court.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Clement, esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss Mount, of Howfield, near Canterbury.

Mr. John Faulkner, of Brixton Rise, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Wm. A. esq. of Stockwell.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, Captain Edward Callow, to Miss Ballard, of Whitstable.

At Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Capt. Poulett, royal navy, second son of Earl Poulett, to Miss Dallas, eldest daughter of Sir George Dallas, bart.

Mr. Watts, of Worthing, attorney-at-law, to Miss Fowke, daughter of F. F. esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair.

Mr. J. C. Samuel, of New Brentford, Middlesex, to Miss Sophia Rosetta King, of Old Burlington-street.

Mr. C. Brown, of Cobham, Surrey, to Miss F. Leach, only daughter of R. L. esq. of the Crescent, Greenwich.

Henry Frederick, son of Thomas Alston, esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Ball, esq. of Portland-place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, L. Sullivan, esq. son of S. S. esq. of Ponsborne-Park, to the Hon. Miss E. Temple, youngest sister to Viscount Palmerston.

At Lambeth, E. Archibald, esq. of Gibraltar, to Miss Reid, sister of T. Reid, esq. of Ewell-grove.

At Croydon, Wm. Rodbard, esq. of West Coker, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Wm. Withers, esq.

At Whitechapel church, John Willman, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Covell, of Crook Logg House, Bexley, Kent.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Francis Addis, esq. of Southwark, to Mary, the youngest daughter of the late James Hedbin, esq. of Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Cobham, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Cawter, jun. to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. U. Collyer, of the same place.

At St. Martha's, Surrey, Thomas Bush, esq. of Bradford, Wilts, to Mary Ann, only daughter of G. Ryde, esq. of Tyting, near Guildford.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. J. Tavel, late tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Lady A. Fitzroy, daughter

daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Grafton.

Lieut.-Col. Otway, to Frances, only daughter of Sir C. Blicke.

At Chelsea church, Dr. Edwards, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Cressingham, of Carshalton.

John Simons, esq. of Paul's Cray, Kent, to Miss Pickman, of Crutched friars.

At Lambeth, Mr. G. Lyford, surgeon, of Winchester, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Wm. Johnson, esq. of Lambeth.

At Kensington church, James Hance, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Hempel, daughter of the late F. H. esq. of Chelsea.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. A. A. Fry, of Doughty-street, to Miss Jane S. S. Westcott, youngest daughter of the late John W. esq.

At St. Mildred's church, Mr. George Hebert, of the Poultry, to Miss Woodburne, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. Edward Bouverie, second son of the Honorable Bartholomew B. and vicar of Coleshill, Berks, to Frances Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter, and of Lady Elizabeth Courtenay.

At St. Pancras church, Arthur Morris, esq. of Conduit-street, to Miss Roebuck, daughter of the late Abraham R. esq.

At Epping church, Mr. Haslam, of Brentwood, to Miss Palmer, only daughter of Mr. John Palmer, of Cambridge.

R. C. Kidd, esq. of Kew, to Miss F. Ramus, of St. James' Palace.

DIED.

Francis Jenks, esq.; and two days following, his niece, Mary Hughes, widow of Brigadier-General William Carlyon Hughes, at their houses, in Great George-street, Westminster.

Mrs. McCallum, of Finsbury square, after an illness of nearly five years.

At his house in the Mint, Southwark, Mr. Samuel Carter.

Mr. Evan Pugh, of the firm of Gatfield and Pugh, of Newgate-street.

At Hampton, the Lady of Sir Beaumont Hotham.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. George F. of Woolwich.

At Sevenoaks, John Kemp, esq. purveyor to the forces.

Mrs. Walker, of Kennington-square, 74.

At Theobald's, General Lawrence Nilson, 74.

In Guilford-street, Thomas Linley, esq. 63, many years chief clerk to Mr. Justice Grose.

Mrs. Gilson, of Well-street, Hackney.

At Sawbridgeworth, Herts Mrs. Elizabeth Horsley, 63.

At the Kent and Surrey Hotel, Blackfriars, of a decline, Miss Huggens, of Sittingbourne.

Miss Triquet, of Sloane-square.

Mrs. Welchman, wife of Samuel W. esq. of Stamford-street.

At his house in Cavendish square, at an advanced age, Joseph Jones, esq. many years a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Jones and Co. in London and Manchester.

At his lordship's house, in Grosvenor-square, the Right Honorable Lady Huntingfield.

At his house, in Conduit-street, the Right Honorable Theophilus Jones.

Elizabeth Noel, wife of Charles N. esq. M. P. for the county of Rutland, and only child of T. Welman, esq. of Poundisford Park, 26.

At Camberwell, aged 82, Dame Frances Baird, widow of the late Sir W. B. bart. of Saughton-hall, and daughter of Colonel Gardiner.

Aged 66, Beda Dennis, housekeeper to E. Willes, esq. at Row-green, Hatfield, Herts.

At his Chambers in the Temple, aged 27, Mr. J. E. Neale.

At Walworth, Mrs. A. Sandford, relict of the late Mr. S. formerly an attorney at Chelmsford.

At Islington, Mrs. Mary Flower, mother of Sir Charles F. bart. at the advanced age of 90.

At her house in Foley-place, Mrs. Bates, widow of the late Joah B. esq.

At her seat at Tregoyd, Breconshire, the Right Honorable Marianna Devereux, Dowager Viscountess Hereford. Her ladyship was only daughter and heir of George D. esq. of Tregoyd, and relict of the late Right Honorable George D. thirteenth Viscount Hereford, whose surviving issue are the present Viscount Hereford and five daughters.

After a long and severe illness, Mrs. Pennington, of the Strand.

W. Taylor, esq. late an eminent hosier in Newgate-street, 82.

In John-street, Adelphi, T. Brown, esq. aged 86.

The Earl of Findlater and Seafield, at Dresden, where he had been a voluntary exile from his native country upwards of 20 years, for reasons best known to himself. Since he left Oxford, where he was educated, he has resided chiefly on the Continent. His lordship was esteemed a good classical scholar. His fine estates in Scotland, worth 30,000l. a year, with the title of Earl of Seafield, descend to Sir Lewis Grant, who is unfortunately in a state of mental derangement. His lordship married a daughter of a Count Murray, with whom he lived but a short time.

At his Chambers in Paper-buildings, Inner-Temple, Charles Lambert, esq. F.A.S. aged 54.

After a long and severe illness, Jacob Thomas Speidell, esq. in New Ormond street. Mrs.

Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of the late Mr. Thomas S. of Great Prescott-street.

In Wigmore-street, *Mrs. Jane Paxton*, late of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, relict of Thomas P. esq.

After many years severe illness, *Mrs. Eddale*, wife of Wm. E. esq. of Clapham-Common, and only daughter of Edward Jeffries, esq. of Ternill-House, Somerset.

At Epping, *Sir Thomas Coxhead*, formerly M. P. for Bramber, 77.

At Bury-Hall, Edmonton, *Margaret*, wife of James Bowden, esq. 33. She was the daughter of the late Alexander Livingston, esq. of Rotterdam, formerly provost of the city of Aberdeen.

Mr. Phipps, of Copthall-court, 58.

In Chancery-lane, on her way to chapel, *Mrs. Nanneby*, 76.

Frances, the wife of Mr. Matthew Simpson, Walthamstow.

Mrs. Francis, wife of Wm. F. esq. Palace-row, New-road.

Near Barnes Common, *Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones*, bart. member for Shrewsbury.

At Hackney, *Hannab*, the wife of Mr. John Sancton, of Cateaton-street.

The Honorable *Lawrence Pleydell Bowrie*, third son of the Earl of Radnor.

Dr. Hall, late provost of Trinity College, and the new Bishop of Dromore, in Dublin, on the very day the London Gazette announced his elevation to the See of Dromore, in which he had just succeeded the late Dr. Percy.

At Blenheim-house, in Oxfordshire, *Sarah*, Duchess of Marlborough, after a lingering indisposition of five months. About midnight her grace appeared reduced to the utmost extremity; but afterwards she revived a little, and her demise was not attended with any perceptible mental or bodily agitation; she went off in a tranquil state, when apparently in the enjoyment of a calm repose. Her grace was the only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford. Her remains were deposited in the family vault, under the chapel at Blenheim.

At Guildford, *John Nealds*, gent. one of the aldermen of that borough, 62.

Mr. James Pringle, in a fit of apoplexy, at his house, in Stockwell, 69.

Mrs. Mary Boys, relict of Mr. Samuel B. late of Ringmer, in the 72d year of her age.

Mrs. Lydia Frisby, wife of Mr. C. F. of Stratford-green, 59.

At Islington, *Mrs. Coleman*, relict of the late W. C. esq. of Enfield, 67.

William Edwards, youngest son of Mr. Wm. E. of Coleman-street, 22.

Mr. K. Luscombe, of Bread-street, Cheapside.

At Finchley, *Mrs. Conant*, wife of Nathan. C esq. of Portland-place.

At Tunbridge-Wells, *Elizabeth*, only

surviving daughter of John Whitmore, esq. of the Old Jewry.

At G. Hathorn's, esq. Brunswick-square, aged 36, *Captain John Stewart*, of the Sea-Horse frigate, in which vessel he acquired immortal honour, by gallantly defeating, after a long and hardly-contested action, a squadron of three Turkish frigates; one of which, the *Bader Zaffier*, a much larger vessel than the Sea-Horse, he took, and she is now in the river; another blew up during the fight, and the third got away much shattered, the Sea-Horse being too much crippled to pursue her: His humanity to his prisoners obtained him great civility and respect from the Turks, in the transactions he had with them after the cessation of hostilities between England and the Porte; and by his interference with the Captain Pacha, he saved the life of the commander of the captured ship. He had been in active service from a boy, and sailed round the globe with Captain Vancouver. His friends have lost in him, at an early age, a most amiable and worthy man; his country, an officer of the greatest bravery and nautical knowledge. His remains were interred in Westminster-Abbey.

The late Right Rev. Thomas Percy, D.D. Lord Bishop of Dromore, whose death was announced in our last, was well known for more than half a century by various learned and ingenious publications, and distinguished by exemplary public and private virtues. In him literature has lost one of its brightest ornaments and warmest patrons; his ardour of genius, his fine classical taste, his assiduity of research, and his indefatigable zeal in its cause, were such as were possessed by the distinguished few, and which will for ever render his name dear to learning and science. He was the intimate friend of Shenstone, Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds; and the last of the illustrious association of men of letters, who flourished at the commencement of the present reign. He was a native of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In July 1753 he took the degree of M. A.; and in 1756 he was presented by that college to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilbye, in the same county, given him by the Earl of Sussex. In 1761 he began his literary career, and published "*Han Kieu Chouan*," a translation from the Chinese; which was followed, in 1762, by a collection of "*Chinese Miscellanies*," and in 1763 by "*Five Pieces of Runic Poetry*," translated from the Icelandic language. In 1764 he published a new version of the "*Song of Solomon*," with a commentary and annotations. The year following he published the "*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*," a work which constitutes an era in the history of English Literature in the eighteenth century.

tary. Perhaps the perusal of a folio volume of ancient manuscripts, given the bishop by a friend in early life (from which he afterwards made large extracts in the "Reliques"), led his mind to those studies in which he so eminently distinguished himself.—The same year he published "A Key to the New Testament," a concise manual for Students of Sacred Literature, which has been adopted in the Universities, and often reprinted. After the publication of the "Reliques" he was invited by the late duke and duchess of Northumberland to reside with them as their domestic chaplain. In 1769 he published "A Sermon, preached before the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's." In 1770 he conducted "The Northumberland Household Book" through the press; the same year he published "The Hermit of Warkworth," and a translation of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," with notes. A second edition of the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" was published in 1775, a third in 1794; and a fourth is now in the press.—In the year 1769 he was nominated chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty; in 1778 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle; and in 1782 to the bishopric of Dromore in Ireland, where he constantly resided, promoting the instruction and comfort of the poor with unremitting attention, and superintending the sacred and civil interests of the diocese, with vigilance and assiduity; revered and beloved for his piety, liberality, benevolence, and hospitality, by persons of every rank and religious denomination. Under the loss of sight, of which he was gradually deprived some years before his death, he steadily maintained his habitual cheerfulness; and in his last painful illness he displayed such fortitude and strength of mind, such patience and resignation to the divine will, and expressed such heartfelt thankfulness for the goodness and mercy shewn to him in the course of a long and happy life, as were truly impressive and worthy of that pure Christian spirit, in him so eminently conspicuous. His only son died. Two daughters survive him; the eldest is married to Samuel Isted, esq. of Epton, in Northamptonshire, and the youngest to the Honorable and Rev. Pierce Meade, archdeacon of Dromore.—In 1777 the Rev. John Bowle addressed a printed letter to Dr. Percy, announcing a new and classical edition of "Don Quixote." In 1780 Mr. Nichols was indebted to him for many useful communications for the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems." When elevated to the mitre, Mr. Nichols was also under further obligations in the "History of Hinckley," 1782. In 1786 the edition of the Tatler, in six volumes small 8vo, was benefited by the hints suggested by Bp. Percy

to the Rev. Dr. Calder, the learned and industrious annotator and editor of those volumes. The subsequent editions of the Spectator and Guardian were also improved by some of his lordship's notes. Between the years 1760 and 1764, Dr. Percy had proceeded very far at the press with an admirable edition of "Surrey's Poems," and also with a good edition of the works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham; both which, from a variety of causes, remained many years unfinished in the warehouse of Mr. Tonson, in the Savoy; but were resumed in 1795, and nearly brought to a conclusion; when the whole impression of both works was unfortunately consumed by the fire at Mr. Nichol's office, in Red Lion Passage, in 1808.

Near Story's Gate, Westminster, *Francis Jenks, esq.* aged 86. He had often implored heaven he might be spared the knowledge of the death of his niece, the widow of the late General Hughes; near her he had resided for 60 years; and, on receiving intelligence that she had become insensible, and that her dissolution was fast approaching, he complained of an excessive perspiration, and requested his butler to bring him a clean shirt and waistcoat, but on the return of his servant immediately expired.

Near Story's Gate, Westminster, *Mrs. Mary Hughes*, aged 66, widow of the late General Hughes. She expired within three days after her affectionate uncle, Mr. Francis Jenks, having endured a painful and lingering illness of many months; during which she was assiduously attended by a young lady, whose amiable disposition rendered her well calculated to smooth the pillow of infirmity, and to lessen the pangs incident to the approach of dissolution.

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN BILLINGSLEY, ESQ. of Ashwick-Grove, Somerset, one of the most active and useful Men of his Age, and the original Founder of the Bath and West-of-England Agricultural Society.

Dignum laude virum
Mura vitat en mori.—Hor.

Let proud ambition raise the marble stone,
To swell its pomp, transmit its greatness
down;

Thy mem'ry shall outlive, thy fame surpass,
The marble stone or monumental brass:
E'en future ages o'er thee tears shall shed,
Those tears respectful that embalm the
dead.

Heroes, like meteors; for a time may
blaze,

Perish they must, their trophies, and their
praise;

'Tis those alone a lasting record find,
Whose lives were spent to benefit mankind.
Such was thy case—may thy example give
To emulate thy worth, and learn like thee
to live;

Grant

Grant then some emanation of thy mind,
A kindred soul and kindred form to find;
On whom thy mantle in descent may fall,
So shall thy virtue grace once more this ball.

In friendship sacred, in affection warm,
Clear to convince, and eloquent to charm;
The noblest nature, liveliest wit combin'd,
To fill the measure of thy ample mind:
Where'er thou mov'dst urbanity of thought,
Calm'd all the tumults, strife, or discord,
wrought;

And, as the sun, whom morning vapours
shroud,

Refulgent breaking through the noonday
cloud,

Drinks up those vapours that obscur'd his
rays,

And shipes again with one resistless blaze;
So when thro' envy *faction* strove in vain
To blot that truth which never knew a
stain.

Thy virtues rose triumphant o'er thy bier,
To crave from heaven applause, from earth
a tear;

And whilst those orbs remain thy fame shall
last,

When ev'ry deed ennobled all the past.

Hear this, ye proud, who boast of noble
blood,

That, to be truly great, is only to be good!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM.

MARRIED.] George Shadforth, esq. of Redbarns, to Miss Head, daughter of John H. esq. of Newcastle.

At Beetham, Lieut. Col. Smyth, second son of the late Right Hon. John S. of Heath, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq. Dalham Tower, Westmoreland.

Mr. Matthew Foster, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Errington, of Gateshead.

At West Rounton, Robt. Kendal, esq. to Mrs. Barker, late of Scorton.

Bannington Price, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Bowes.

Jonathan Wooler, esq. of London, to Miss Wooler, of Deckham's Hall.

Mr. Robert Foster, merchant, to Miss Sanderson, both of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Nicholson, esq. of Wearmouth-Green, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Maling, esq. of Holmside Cottage.

The Rev. Wm. Goldie, to Miss Leithead, both of Alnwick.

At Hexham, the Rev. Mr. Headly, to Miss Borough.

At Middleton, Mr. John Sigsworth, to Miss Cambridge.

Mr. Chaters, attorney at law, to Miss Scott, both of Newcastle.

James Laing, esq. of South Shields, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart.

Mr. Flanders, of the Tyne Bank, to Miss A. M. Stamp.

At Sunderland, Mr. Huntley Mohun, chemist, to Miss Cook, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Tynemouth Church, Captain Stupert, of North Shields, to Miss Wotton, of the Low Lights.

At Arncliffe, Mr. John Shaw, to Ann, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, all of Ingleby-Cross, near Northallerton.

At Slaley, Mr. George Vicars, of Shottlehope Burn, near Stanhope in Weardale, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Teasdale, of Slaley.

Thomas Emerson Headlam, M.D. of Newcastle, to Miss Loraine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Wm. L. bart.

Died.] At Newcastle, Dorothy, wife of Mr. Wm. Scott, of the Westgate, 65.—Mrs. Potts, 38.—Jane, wife of Mr. John Storey, 32.—Mr. Robert Grey, of Newgate-street, 76.—Mrs. Young, widow of the late Mr. Y. solicitor.—Mr. Robert Chapman, of Queen-street, 59.—Mrs. Mary Stuart, formerly of Gateshead-turnpike.

In Gateshead, Mr. Caffin, land-surveyor.

Mary, wife of Mr. James Selsford, of the Castle-Garth, 24.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Dickenson, of Spencer-Croft. She was on her road to Alston, in company with her sister, and suddenly expired.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Robert Wood, attorney, 53.—Mrs. Stock, 72.

In Caldcote, Mrs. Ann Rowell, 52.

At

At the South Shore, near Gateshead, Mrs. Isabella Calder, 20.

At Saltwell Vale, Miss Margaret King.

At Whitby, Mrs. Isabella Benson, 71.

At Sneaton, near Whitby, Mary Watson, 100.

At Whitby, Mrs. Martha Holt, widow of John H. esq. 99.

At Hexham, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, presbyterian minister.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Surtees, lately teacher of the mathematics at Houghton-le-Spring, 40.

At Ayton, Mr. Patrick Wilson.

In Langley Old Hall, Mr. Tim. Wheatley, of Sunderland, 47.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Challoner, 84.—Mr. Fran. Carnaby, 77.—Mrs. Hindbaugh, widow of Mr. Wm. H. Her death was caused by her clothes taking fire.—Mrs. Jane Johnson, 67.—Mr. Wm. Robson, shoemaker, 32.—Mrs. M. Gibson, 66.

At Edington Maines, Mr. John Wilson.

At Berwick, Mrs. Vardy, 83.—Mrs. Laws, 68.—Suddenly, Capt. Hodge, barrack-master.

At Dinsdale, the Rev. Wm. Addison, rector of Great Stainton.

Lately, at Appleby, Mrs. Cadman, mother to the late Mr. T. C. 83.

Lately, at Barnardcastle, Mrs. Joanna Ford, 47.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Hill, Dixon, 27.

Mr. John Johnson, of Windyside, 62.

At Skinburness, Mr. Daniel Messenger, 27.

Mr. John Furby, bookseller, Bridlington, 59.

At Bullock Smithy, Sarah Fidler, 99, leaving a brother in his 102d year.

At Sedgfield, Mrs. Jordison, late of Sunderland.

The Rev. Mr. Addison, rector of Dinsdale, 69.

At Romaldkirk, Mr. George Hobson.

At Parton, Mrs. Brag, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

Mr. Wm. Greig, parish-clerk, &c. &c. of Chafton. His remains were interred in Chafton church-yard, by his vicar, and in the presence of John Orde, esq. of Weetwood, and a great majority of the principal inhabitants of the parish, who, by their emotions, testified their regret.

At Elm Lodge, near Hesketh-new-market, George Bolton, esq. 57.

Timothy Bulmer, esq. of South Shields, much respected, 66.

At Morpeth Castle, Mr. Ralph Johnson, 69.

Mrs. Ann Hall, widow of Mr. Edward H. of Gelsfield Hold, 97.

In Durham, Mr. Thomas Carter, 61.

In Crossgate, Mrs. Dorothy Smith, 90.—Miss Hutchinson, 24.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, 77.

At Brackenburgh, Edmund Wilson, esq.

At Wooler, Mrs. Bennet, 58.

Mary, daughter of Mr. John Grabham, of Bishop Auckland, 24.

Mr. Thomas Basnet, of Darlington, 77.

Mr. Ralph Harding, of Shield Row, Durham, brewer.

Mr. Thomas White, of the North Shore, 50.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND.

A 'Lending Library,' for the use of the clergy residing within the deanry of Westmoreland, is about to be established at Temple Sowerby, by the associates of Dr. Bray.

The linen having lately taken fire in the laundry, at Corby Castle, the destruction of the premises was prevented by means which our correspondent, Common Sense, first published in the Monthly Magazine. See No. 156, p 327. It was attempted in vain to enter the room in an erect posture, without danger of immediate suffocation, but by crawling or stooping low, the atmosphere near the floor was found so clear, that it was entered without inconvenience, the linen saved, and that part which was in flames dragged out.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. John Lough, printer, to Miss Nancy Swale.

Mr. J. Hannah, to Miss E. Whiteloch, of Cockermouth.

At Dacre, Mr. John Carter, of Wennington, to Miss Ann Armat, of Newbiggin.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Rumney, to Miss Sarah Armstrong.—Mr. Wm. Bell, of the parish of Torpenhow, to Miss Jane Waugh, of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Robson, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.—Mr. James M'Comb, to Miss Ruth Harvey.

Mr. Richard Davis, of Cowen Head, paper-maker, to Miss Sarah Eelbeck.

At Muncaster, the Right Hon. Lord Lindsey, son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to the Hon Miss Pennington, only surviving daughter of the Right Hon. John Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle.

Mr. Bleaymire, solicitor, Penrith, to Miss Steel, daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Cockermouth.

At Penrith, Mr. John Hudson, to Miss Hannah Robinson.

At St. Mary Woolnoth, Mr. J. R. Tilson, of Cheapside, to Miss Wiseman, of Penrith.

At Glassonby, Mr. Edward Relton, of Deansbiggin, to Miss Eleanor Holmes.

Mr. John Baxter, to Miss Thwaites, both of Alston.

The Rev. Mr. Parkinson, of Longrigg, to Mrs. Broadbelt, of Preston.

At Kirkby Steven, Mr. John Moore, of Thwaite Bridge, to Miss Jane Tunstall, of Mallerstang.

Mr.

Mr. John Robinson, of Bondgate, to Miss Todd, of Kirkby Steven.

Mr. Joseph Newbold, to Miss Isabella Hastwell, both of Hartley.

Died.] Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Kirkland.

At End Moor, Mr. Thomas Rogerson.

At an advanced age, Wm. Baynes, esq. of Embsay Kirk, near Skipton.

In his 49th year, John Tomlinson, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Cumberland, and captain in Colonel Howard's Rangers. By his death, his acquaintance have to regret the loss of a worthy friend, the poor of a generous benefactor, and the public of a valuable member of society.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Rowell, 78.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of Old Hutton.

At Orton, Mr. John Milner, eldest son of the Rev. Robert M. vicar of Orton, 18.

At Mallerstang, Mrs. Margaret Brunskill, 26.

At Settle, Mrs. Hartley, wife of John H. esq.

At Brayton-House, Lady Lawson, in the 48th year of her age, relict of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart. and youngest daughter of the late John Hartley, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Elm Lodge, near Hesket new-market, George Bolton, esq. 57; whose exemplary conduct through life, will live long in the remembrance of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Carlisle, Richard Fergusson, esq. 57.—Mr. Wm. How, 90.

At Risebank, near Orton, Mr. William Adamson, 79.

At Parton, Cumberland, in the prime of life, Mrs. Bragg, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of the Society of Friends.

At Melmerby Hall, Cumberland, Thomas Pattenson, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Henderson, 77.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. M. Phillips, architect, to Miss Kemp.

Mr. Daniel Agar, of Kexby, to Miss D. Parker, of Newton Lodge.

Mr. Jasper Smith, to Miss Elsworth, both of Water-Fulford.

Francis Addis, esq. of Southwark, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late James H. esq. of Leeds.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Wisham Rust, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Goldsmith, esq. of Hartingfordbury, Herefordshire.

At Leeds, Mr. Francis Bulmer, of that place, to Miss Clarke, of Shelton.

Mr. Clifford Womersley, to Miss Ann Wood.

Mr. John Crampton, of Pudsey, to Mrs. Mary Wood, of Bramley.

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Mr. Samuel Firth, of Beeston, to Miss Barker, of Hunslet.

Charles Fothergill, esq. of Nun-Monkton, to Miss Charlotte Nevins, daughter of Pim N. esq. of Larchfield.

At Pontefract, the Rev. T. Rogers, jun. perpetual curate of Flockton, to Miss Harriot Ledger.

Mr. Walsh, jun. to Miss Lucy Hall, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. H. attorney at law, of Halifax.

At Hull, Mr. John Blackshaw Briggs, to Miss Corlass, daughter of William C. esq.—Mr. Phillip Ward, to Miss Mildred Wright.

Mr. Thomas Lockham, of Poland, in Holderness, to Miss Winter.

Mr. Robert Potts, to Miss Dearman, daughter of Captain D.—Mr. Job Marson, to Miss Cade.

At Keyingham, Captain Matthew Hawkins, to Miss Elizabeth Harland, of Sunk Island.

Captain Edward Nightingale, to Miss Welsh, both of Bridlington.

At Kilham, Mr. Robert Lamplugh, to Miss Martha Anderson.

Mr. John Cannan Day, of Hedon, to Miss Ingleby.

Thomas Cross, esq. to Miss Cantley, daughter of the Rev. W. C. of Hugate.

At Gedney-Hill, Mr. Benjamin Moore, of Sutton, St. Edmund's, to Miss Anna Howes.

At Stixwold, H. W. Hentig, esq. to Sarah, second daughter of John Milnes, esq.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Tweedy, wife of John T. esq.—Suddenly, Mr. John Stodhart, of Nessgate.—Mrs. Horsley, of the Malt-Shovel Inn, Walmgate.—Mr. Michael Eastburn, late one of the common-council for Monk-Ward, 57.—John, son of Mr. Mark Herp, 48.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Lawton, of the Bay-Childers Inn, 89.—Mrs. Brocksop, wife of Mr. B. keeper of the Bath, 79.—Mrs. Haigh, wife of Mr. Joseph H. 26.—Mrs. Deaking, relict of the late Mr. G. D. of Angel-street.

Miss Elizabeth Greaves, daughter of Sam. G. esq. of Greystones.

At Norton, Mr. John Rogers, 81.—Mr. Joshua Fox, of Gleadless, scythe-smith, 46, known as a sportsman and singer. His pall was supported by six old sportsmen, and the funeral was attended by upwards of 600 people.

John Charnock, esq. of Monckton-Hall, near Ripon. He was on horseback, proceeding to dine with Earl Cardigan, when he fell dead in the street, at Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Moorhouse, of Ripponden, near Halifax, linen-draper.

At Thorne, Mr. John Benson, attorney at law.

At Market-Weighton, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, 81.

Mrs. Radcliffe, relict of Ebenezer R. esq. of Walthamstow.

At Holbeck, Mr. Abraham Oddy.—Miss Calvert, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Calvert.

Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. H. solicitor, of Settle.

Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. H. of Bramley, 84.

Miss Julian Cooke, of Owston, 19.

At Wakefield, Mr. Lievsley, baker.—Of a typhus fever, Mr. Thomas Shaw, surgeon, 28.

Highly respected, Benjamin Haigh, esq. of Gledholt, near Huddersfield.

Mr. John Pearson, grocer, at Doncaster.

John Reeves, esq. of Woodhall, near Howden.

At Bishopton, near Ripon, Thomas Harrison, esq. M.D. an active friend of the poor, and an able and successful practitioner.

Mr. John Slee, eldest son of Mrs. Blanchard, of Leeds, 17.

At Hull, Obison Kirkbride, esq. merchant, 55, deservedly respected and regretted. His remains were deposited in a vault in St. John's church; and were followed to the place of interment by a number of the most respectable merchants and inhabitants.

Same place, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. James R. baker, 36.—Miss Brown, 52.—Mr. Stephen Gardiner, 38.—Miss Frances Huntington, 17.—Mrs. Ann Brooks, widow of the late Mr. B. brewer, 84; and Mrs. Nanny Akam, her daughter, and widow of the late Mr. Samuel A. brewer, 59.—Miss Hall, 78.—Mr. George Thornton, of Hummer-street, 86.—Christian Frederick Rickles, late captain of the Carl, 42.

Mrs. Bielby, wife of Mr. B. of the Customs, 48.—Mr. Farmer Craven, wine and spirit-merchant, 41.

Mr. Jervis Gowland, of Whitby, 74.

At Whitgift, much respected, Captain W. Moxon, of the Whitgift packet.

At Leeds, Mrs. Clapham, relict of the late Charles C. esq. 68.—Mr. Benjamin Lockwood, of Cowersley, near Huddersfield, 34.

At Withernwick, Mr. George Dunn, farmer, 39.

At Swine, Mr. W. Liddell, 77, known for his skill in the cure of diseases of cattle.

At Bridlington, Mr. John Furby, 59.—Miss Plummer, 53.—Mrs. Owston, relict of the late Mr. William O. of Scarborough.

At Walkington, Mr. Timothy Loft, miller, 59.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Lamb, late captain of the Engineer sloop, 45.

William Baynes, esq. of Embsay Kirk, near Skipton.

At Huddersfield, Miss Mary Douthwaite, 20.

Mr. Cotton Horn, of Glass-Houghton. Deservedly regretted, Mrs. Chester, of Dewsbury, 61.

Mr. Benjamin Lockwood, of Cowersley, near Huddersfield, 33.

Mr. James Scholefield, of Halifax, 67.

Much regretted, Mr. Thomas Wade, of Armley, clothier, 63.

At Knaresbro', Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Jeremiah W. 47.

At South Kirby, Mrs. Elizabeth Fretwell, 87.

Mr. John Thompson, of Woodhouse-Hill, cloth-maker, 62.

At Hunslet, Mrs. Illingworth, 69.

Mr. Lawson, plumber and glazier, Timble-Bridge.

Mrs. Storey, relict of the late Mr. Wm. S. of Apperley-Bridge.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Popplewell, 94.

At Northallerton, Mr. John Weatherill, carrier.—Mr. Matthew Tombs.

At Bramper, Mr. David Southwaite.

At Acomb, Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. John D.

Mr. John Pearson, grocer, at Doncaster. Richard Shepherd, esq. of Douthwaite-Dale, near Kirbymoorside, 85; a truly kind and good landlord, who will be long regretted by all his tenants.

LANCASHIRE.

A new survey of the harbour of Liverpool has been completed, and several fresh landmarks have been erected, and buoys placed in different situations; and all the former erroneous landmarks have been removed.

Married.] At Walton Church, Mr. John M. Johnson, jun. to Miss Ellen Cross.

Mr. Jackson Walton, surgeon, to Mrs. Briggs, both of Preston.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Hanley, to Miss Margaret Burrow, of Lancaster.

Mr. Timothy Welch, of Lancaster, to Miss Barwick, of Hutton.

Peter Horrocks, esq. of Frenchwood, near Preston, to Clara, second daughter of Wm. Jupp, esq. of Goring.

John Zinck, esq. of Manchester, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Gartin, esq. of Dublin.

Mr. Charles Wood, attorney at law, to Miss Catharine Rose, of St. Anne's-square, Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Newby, to Miss E. Press, of Lydiare.

Mr. Joshua Ronchetti, to Miss Frances Whitworth.

Mr. James Carruthers, to Miss Mary Eden.

Mr. Robert Harling, late of Preston, to Miss Ann Venables, of Manchester.

Mr. Wm. Edwards, to Miss Agnes Washington.

Mr.

Mr. Charles Pennington Eden, to Miss Ann Frodsham, of Liverpool.

Mr. W. Scarisbrick, to Miss Bennett, daughter of the late Captain B.

Mr. Thomas Leatherbarrow, jun. to Miss King, of Hunter-street.

Mr. James Jennings, of Runcorn, to Miss Mary Barbara White, of Jamaica.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, to Miss Hannah Williams, of Oswestry.

Mr. David Rees, jun. to Miss Harriet Maria Howard.

Mr. Robert Blezard, to Miss Heyes, daughter of J. H. esq. of Croft, near Warrington.

At Walton Church, Mr. James Horrocks, of the Angel, Lord-street, to Miss Ann Connor.

The Rev. Mr. Miles Parry, jun. minister in the new connexion of methodists, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.

Mr. John Pritchard, to Miss Jane Woodburn.

Mr. John Barned, to Miss Amelia Mozeley.

Mr. Robert Jackson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Betsey Jackson, daughter of the late Dr. J. of Ulverston.

Mr. Edward Dawson, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of Manchester.

Mr. Thomas Crowe, of Eccles, to Miss Elizabeth Holford, of Manchester.

Mr. Edgar Corrie, jun. to Miss Byrom, second daughter of Ashton B. esq. of Fair View.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. James Robinson, silversmith.—Mr. R. Blane, cooper to Messrs. Leicester and Co.—Mr. John Highfield, cabinet-maker, Shaw's-brow, 77.—Miss M. Eaves.—Mrs. Mary Cawson, Temple-lane, 23.—Mrs. Halsall, Simpson-street, St. James's, 48.—Mrs. Deane, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Ranelagh-street.—Mr. John Connely, Ormond-street, 39.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Fergusson, St. Helen's.—Mr. Wm. Evans, Lancelot's-bey, 33.—Mrs. Heyes, 65.—Mr. Wm. Hornby, of St. Michael's, 52.—John Rowe, esq. Everton.—Mr. J. Roberts, of the Lancaster-Tavern.—Mr. Edward Lowe, Knight-street, 73.—Mr. Christ. Thompson, Great George street.

Mr. Robert Banister, jun. of Blackburn, timber-merchant.

At Runcorn, in the bloom of life, Mr. Thomas Lawson.

Mr. Christopher Edmundson, of Blackburn, calico-manufacturer.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. G. S. merchant, of Wigan, 41.

Mrs. Stevenson, relict of the late W. S. esq. of Urmston, 77.

At Mile-End, near Broughton, in Furness, at the great age of 104, Mr. Ann Hancock, widow of Mr. James H.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Dickenson, attorney.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. James P. of Liverpool.

Mr. John Seward, one of the surveyors for the underwriters, of Liverpool, 39.

Mr. John Nuttall, cotton-merchant, of Manchester, 25.

Mr. William Naylor, timber-measurer, son to the Rev. Wm. N. of Ormskirk.

Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. John K. Waterstreet, Liverpool, 57.

Mrs. Mary Reynolds, relict of the late Captain John R. 46.

Christopher Duckett, M.D. of Manchester, 26.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Eleanor Hindle, wife of Mr. Robert H. 63.

Mrs. Lace, relict of Mr. Ambrose L. 72.

Mr. Wm. Callan, of Claughban, Isleman, 92.

Mr. Wm. Heyes, eldest son of James H. of Knowsley, 20.

At Preston, Miss Winstanley, of Walton-le-Dale.

Mrs. Palmer, mother of Mr. Richard P. of Preston, solicitor.

At Wigan, the Rev. Thomas Broadbent, minister of Park-lane chapel, near Wigan.

Lately, at Douglas, Isleman, Mr. E. Forbes, long an eminent merchant of that place, 69.

Mr. John Leeming, machine-maker, of Salford, 26.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] Aged 65, James Bromhead, gent. of Eckington.

Aged 50, Mrs. Martha Smith, of Derby, daughter of the late Mr. T. Smith, of Moiley Hays.

Aged 81, Mrs. Hind, relict of the late J. H. of Burton-upon-Trent.

James Bromhead, of Eckington, 62.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The disturbances which have lately occurred in this populous town have nearly subsided; the poor people having become convinced that their outrageous conduct would only aggravate the calamities which afflict them. At one period, however, serious consequences were apprehended, as the rioters, about the middle of December, were calculated at about 3000; but, since the arrival of the military, they generally committed their outrages in parties not exceeding 30, who dispersed upon learning of any force being in pursuit of them. They conducted their operations with such secrecy, that several lace and other frames had been broken in the very next houses to which people were on the watch to detect the perpetrators. The valuable parts of the frames are of so fine a texture, that the machine is rendered useless in a few seconds without noise. A deputation of manufacturers went

to London to make representations to government on this subject; in consequence of which Mr. Conant, the magistrate, and several police-officers, went to Nottingham, and an additional military force was sent to that neighbourhood.—Holdbrook, and other manufacturing villages in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, were subject to temporary disturbances from a similar cause.

The following circumstances are given as illustrative of the temper and disposition of the rioters.—In one house they had much trouble to obtain a light; and, while rummaging a cupboard to procure one, they discovered some plate and other valuables; but, having obtained a bit of paper, they shut the door, nor touched any thing in the house but the frames, which were the object of their vengeance. In another house it was well understood, that from fifty to seventy guineas were kept by the master; but, having exercised their wrath upon the obnoxious IRON, they left the GOLD in possession of the owner. At another house, the master offered them a considerable portion of money if they would spare the frames; but their answer was, that they wanted not his money, but the destruction of those instruments which prevented them from obtaining a livelihood. One poor man begged of the rioters to spare two frames that had been the fruit of his industry for many years: his request was granted.

One of the most remarkable effects produced by the mildness of the season, is a hawthorne, now in full blow, at Cropwell Butler, which sheds its fragrance as is usual in the spring.

Died.] Mr. J. Youle, timber-merchant, of Nottingham.

At Langar, Mr. Rowbotham, malster, 60.

Mrs. Green, wife of J. G. esq. of Lenton Abbey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In Lincolnshire, the long-continued fine weather has been very favorable to the sowing of wheat, and a much larger quantity than was ever remembered has been sown this year.

A considerable subscription has been raised for building a church or chapel at Holland Fen, near Bolton. The building will be begun as soon as the sum contributed shall nearly equal the probable expence.

On Thursday, the 12th of December, at noon, the cuckoo, the usual harbinger of spring, was distinctly heard by several persons in the lordship of Bicker.

The public have been cautioned by the respectable inhabitants of Bicker, against some vagrants who scandalize the parish by strolling about with hand-bells. They have boasted that they clear from 7 to 10l. each, in their periodical vagrancy.

A very destructive fire lately broke out at Chatter's, in the Isle of Ely. It began in a hog-stye, under the premises of Mr. Bennington; the flames extended to the farms of Messrs. Pettit and Warst, and destroyed all their stacks of corn, hay, &c. nearly an acre of ground was at once covered with stacks in flames.

It has been lately discovered, by the commissioners of public records, that the most correct and authentic manuscript of Magna Charta is that now in the archives of Lincoln cathedral, which is supposed to be the charter transmitted by the hands of Hugh, the then Bishop of Lincoln, who is one of the bishops named in the introductory clause. The parchment on which it is written measures about 18 inches square, but has no seal.

Married.] Mr. Hill, of Skegness, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Croft.

At Pinchbeck, Mr. T. Laxton, to Miss Talley.

At Rippingale, Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Franks, of the same place.

Mr. C. Curtois, of Lincoln, to Miss Jackson, of London.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, printer and bookseller, to Miss Chant, both of Lincoln.

Mr. Hubbard, to Miss Pepper, both of Lincoln.

Mr. Cherrington, of Wisbeck, to Miss Osborn, of Market Deeping.

Mr. Parish, to Miss Edis, of Peterborough.

Mr. W. Gibson, of Hull, to Miss Harland, of Sunk Island.

Mr. Franklin, shipwright, to Miss Ryley, of Louth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Carrott, sadler.—Mrs. Parkinson, of Somercoates, 78.

T. Earforth, esq. of Seeton-Hall, justice of peace for the West Riding.

At Louth, Mrs. Fitchitt, 78.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. G. E.

At Grimsby, J. Elwood, a bachelor. Amongst other eccentricities, he kept a book in which he entered every wedding and burial that has occurred in Grimsby for the last 20 years.

In Boston, aged 63, J. Tunnard, esq. formerly of Frampton-Hall.—Mr. Bellamy, landlord of the Peacock-Inn.—Mr. W. Garfit, late of Frampton, grazier, 71.—Mr. J. Fountain, formerly of Leake.—Mr. Creasey, of the Old Dover-Inn.—Mrs. S. Gunn, of Heckington.

At Burton Pedwardine, Eliza, daughter of Mr. G. Warrington.

Mrs. Rippon, of Kirkby Laythorpe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire canal was held lately at the Three Crowns Inn, Leicester, when the most flattering reports

reports of the flourishing state of the concern were presented; by which it appeared that the amount of tonnage, during the last half year, had very considerably increased.

Married.] At Dunton Basnett, Mr. Wm. Wesson, of Ashby Magna, to Miss Elliott, of the former place.

Mr. J. Woodfield, to Miss C. Gamble, both of Thornton.

Mr. R. Whyman, of Nottingham, to Miss S. Bettinson, of Flintham.

Mr. T. Piercy, draper, of Coventry, to Miss Clark, second daughter of Mr. C. farmer and grazier, of Kilsby.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Captain Kergress, French prisoner on parole, to Miss Kirkland, only daughter of Mr. T. K.

H. Wright, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. G. Gilbert, of Repton.

At Bridlington, Mr. J. Renshaw, of Nottingham, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Captain T. of the former place.

Mr. Wm. Snodin, of Stapleford, farmer and grazier, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Snodin, farmer and grazier, of Whissendine.

Mr. Chapman, farmer and grazier, of Earl Shilton, to Miss Mary Nixon, of Burstall, Leicestershire.

Mr. T. King, of Leicester, to Miss Dewney of Woodstock.

Mr. J. Drakeley, to Miss H. Moxon, both of Market Bosworth.

Mr. J. Chesterton, of Gloucester, to Miss S. Norman, of Leicester.

At Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Captain De Serre, a French prisoner of war, on parole, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. an eminent surveyor, of Sheepshead.

Died.] Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Dethick, many years minister of Bardon Park chapel, in this county.

At Cottesbach, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. V. I.

Mr. W. Holbrooke, of Scorton, Derbyshire, 38.

At Cossington, Mrs. Greaves, aged 73, relict of the late Rev. Thomas G. rector of Broughton-Astley, much and deservedly regretted.

Mr. Baker, farmer and grazier, of Peatling.

James Hill, esq. banker, of Uppingham. The death of this much-respected gentleman was singularly affecting by its awful suddenness. Having a few minutes to spare before dinner, he went into one of his fields, where he had some workmen engaged. Whilst talking with one of these people, he instantaneously dropped dead!

Wyke.] aged 79, Mr. R. Hickling. He served the office of chief constable for the Hundred of Wyke and upwards of forty years.

At Oadby, Mr. Norman, aged 81; and, two days after, Mr. Norman, aged 77, both much respected. They had been married 55 years, and both died exactly at eight o'clock at night.

At Market Harborough, in her 84th year, Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Mr. M. A. surgeon, of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Lister, mother of T. L. esq. of Armitage-park, and aunt to the Rt. Hon. Lord Ribblesdale.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A disturbance lately took place at Coventry, amongst the journeymen shoemakers, the object of which was to obtain an advance of wages. A number of the principals were sentenced to two months' imprisonment; others to one month, and the rest have returned to their employment.

A survey is now making to ascertain the best line for a canal from Sheffield, to communicate at or near Grindleford Bridge, with a junction betwixt the Peak Forest and the Cromford Canals. It is also intended to continue the Sheffield Canal to the navigation at Rotherham, which opens a direct communication by water from that town with the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, Manchester, Birmingham, Derby, Macclesfield, Wolverhampton, &c.

A gentleman of Birmingham has, it is said, ascertained that every cwt. of coal will yield about 4lbs. of clear tar, from which a liquor, or volatile oil, may be distilled, answering the purposes of oil and turpentine in japaning. Every gallon of this tar will produce nearly two quarts of this oil by distillation, and a residuum will be left, nearly, if not quite, equal to the best asphaltum. The discoverer thinks that by this process, which he is preparing to carry into execution on a large scale, sufficient tar might be produced from the various coal-works to supply all our dock yards, boat-builders, &c. besides furnishing a substitute for all the oil of turpentine and asphaltum used in the kingdom, and improving the coke so as to make iron with less charcoal.

Married.] Mr. S. Haigh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Nicholson, of Birmingham.

Mr. J. Laycock, of Attercliffe, liquor merchant, to Miss H. B. Marriott, of Sheffield Park.—Mr. J. Darling, to Miss H. Crosland, both of Sheffield Park.

Mr. R. Sorby, merchant, to Miss S. Mycock, both of Birmingham.

At Birstall, the Rev. R. H. Chapman, chaplain to the Prince Regent, and Vicar of Tinsley, to Miss Walker, of Ridings, near Birstall.

Mr. S. Betts, to Miss Ann Salmon, both of Birmingham.

Mr.

Mr. T. Dale, of Bucknale, to Miss Mary Moxton, of Hanley, in the Potteries.

Mr. J. Akers, of Uttoxeter, to Mrs. Gutzmer, of London.

Mr. J. Humpston, of Mose Lee Farm, near Windley, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Walker, of Derby.

H. Wright, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. G. Gilbert, of Kepton.

Mr. I. Farror, of Birmingham, to Maria, daughter of Mr. B. Burd, of Westbury.

Mr. W. Moody, jun. jeweller, to Miss Mary Johnson, both of Birmingham.

Mr. W. Pinches, to Miss Phæbe Taylor, of Islington Row, in this town.

Mr. S. Abbott, farmer, of Doddington, to Miss H. Harris, of Coventry.

Mr. W. Hitchen, to Miss Ann Webb, both of Coventry.

Mr. Wood, architect and surveyor, to Miss Wilson, both of Nottingham.

Mr. J. Lakin, of Whately, to the daughter of Mr. Lakin, of Hall End.

Mr. J. Hammonds, of Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Evans, of Bilston.

Mr. J. Deeley, of Bishopsgate-street, to Mrs. Skillett, of Foredrough-street, both of Birmingham.

Mr. J. Pegg, of Coventry, to Miss E. Homer, of Kenilworth.

Mr. R. Canning, late of Birmingham, to Miss Cleaver, of Hellidon, Northamptonshire.

Mr. J. King, of Rowington, to Miss Findon, of Claverdon.

Mr. C. Yates, to Miss Briscoe, both of Yardley.

Mr. T. Clark, of the Brades, to Miss Jane Franks, of Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Mr. J. Horsefall, to Anne, daughter of Mr. J. Price, silk-merchant, both of Coventry.

Mr. M. Linwood, of Newhall-street, to Frances, daughter of A. Forrest, esq. of Warstone-house.

At Warwick, Mr. R. Smith, to Miss Dawes, both of that borough.

At Whittington, Mr. Bridges, surgeon, of Narborough, to Catharine, second daughter of Mr. W. Dennetts, Streethay House, Staffordshire.

In Scotland, Mr. T. Lingen, of Bull-street, to the daughter of Mr. R. Wheeler, of Snowhill, Coventry.

Mr. Ball, of Hampton Lucy, to Miss Powell, of Solihull.

G. Firmstone, esq. of Bilston, to Miss F. Onions, of Dawley Green, Staffordshire.

Mr. J. Davies, to Miss Percivall, both of Birmingham.

Mr. T. Davies, of Meriden, to Miss Sarah Worth, of Coventry.

At Bugbrook, Mr. R. Winkles, butcher, to Miss E. Turland, daughter of Mr. T. T. farmer and grazier, of that place.

Died.] Mr. T. Baines, of Kenilworth. At Farnbro', Ann, the wife of Mr. Welch, grazier.

At Nuneaton, 55, Mr. T. Thurman, inn-keeper and butcher. He was well and attending to his business on the Saturday morning preceding his death.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Cale, of the Swan inn,—Mr. James Wright, cheese-factor.

At Hinckley, the youngest daughter of the late G. Hicks, esq. M.D.

Mrs. Floyd, relict of the late Mr. F. of Berkeswell.

At Kettering, in her 42d year, the wife of Mr. R. Iliffe, ironmonger and seedsman, and daughter of Mr. J. Kemp, banker.—Georgiana, second daughter of G. Boswell, esq. of Warwick.

Mr. J. Freeth, of Bell-street, Birmingham, 78.

At Dudley, Mrs. Hodgetts, wife of Mr. Joseph Hodgetts, nail ironmonger.

Mrs. Saunders, of Hedgensford.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Lister, relict of the late N. L. esq. of Armitage Park, many years member of parliament for the borough of Clitheroe.

At Ansley, Nailey Hall, a bricklayer, who, when turning the arch over the grave of the Rev. Mr. Hutchin's son, found himself unwell, exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me," and expired immediately.

Mrs. Cale, of the Swan inn, Wolverhampton.

Robert Mower, of the Woodseats, near Chesterfield, esq. He was a gentleman of the most benevolent disposition, and to the poor his bounty was always overflowing.

Mr. J. Kay, of Eyre street, Sheffield, 79.

—Mr. E. Cartwright, cutler, Scotland-street.

—The wife of Mr. Fox, Duke-street, Little Sheffield.—Mr. J. Crawshaw, sen. of the Nursery.—Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of Sheffield, ivory haft cutter, one of the society of friends.

Mrs. Webster, widow of the late Mr. John W. of Morley, 94; it is somewhat remarkable, that for several years past, and up to the death of this venerable matron, her only inmate was a female servant, who is now in the 91st year of her age.—In Lewton street, Mr. T. Cooke, 81.

Mr. T. Mountford, of Palmer-lane, Coventry.

Mrs. Loveday, wife of Mr. J. L. auctioneer, of Warwick.

In his 68th year, Mr. J. Bayley, of Washwood Heath.

Sarah Bolton, of the Horse Fair, Wolverhampton. She had milked her cows, and sold her milk, on the same afternoon; on her return home, she sat down in a chair, and immediately expired.

Aged 76, Mr. W. Sparrow, of Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.

At Tamworth, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. James Ede.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Falconbridge, of Moseley-street.—In the 55th year of his age, Mr. J. Tipson, file-maker, of Moor-street.—Mr. R. Dagmore, of the Horse and Groom, in New-street.—Aged 77, Mr. Joseph Goebury, of Grosvenor Row.—Mr. J. Freeth, of Bell-street, 78.—Aged 82, Mr. T. Challiner. The deceased, with his wife and sister, resided in a house in New Meeting-street, and their united ages amounted to 250 years.

Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Jarvis, of Ashted.

Mr. Duke, chemist, Broad-street, Worcester.

Mr. E. Benbow, of the Hill Top, near Tenbury.

Mr. T. Bond, 79, upwards of eighteen years sergeant of the Corporation of Sutton Coldfield.

T. Dowdeswell, esq. of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury, one of his Majesties's Justices of the Peace for the county of Worcester, and formerly colonel of the Worcestershire militia.

Mr. W. Lundy, of the Golden Cross, Snow Hill, Birmingham; he was a man much respected, and is lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

At Rowington, Mr. S. Wright, 76.

Mrs. T. wife of Mr. G. Tonks, of Inkford.

Mr. E. Williams, of the Hop Pole inn, Bromyard.

Mrs. S. Hughes, wife of Mr. J. H. glass-stainer, of Warwick.—At the Black Swan, Mrs. Savage.—Serjeant-Major Tolley, 89.

Mr. J. Freeth, of Bell-street, Birmingham, 73.

Miss P. Smith, only daughter of Mr. W. S. of Smith-street, Warwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

The committee for establishing a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan at Shrewsbury, have had a meeting, and published the results; from which it appears that the annual subscriptions amount to one hundred and twenty-five pounds twelve shillings; and the temporary donations to thirty-six pounds fourteen shillings.

Mr. Stanton, the manager of the Playhouse in Oswestry, also gave a benefit for the schools of the established church there, to which Lord Kenyon, sent a donation of ten pounds. This young nobleman lately signalized himself in the annals of nobility and literary history, by printing a letter in the local Newspapers, in which, for the first time that they ever received such high sanction, a couple of anonymous trading Reviews, were gravely referred to, as authority on a subject of public interest. We are surprised at the error of judgment which denoted such a reference, but we assure his lordship, that had he condescended to give his own opinions, they

would have had more weight with us, and with the well-informed part of the public, than the hired sentiments of the whole herd of anonymous critics. We verily believe his lordship was not himself the author of the pretended criticisms alluded to.

Married.] At Westbury, Mr. Farrer, of Birmingham, to Miss Burd, of the former place.

At Atcham, the Rev. J. Craig, of Dalserf, nephew to J. Craig, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Dixon, of Atcham Grange.

T. Morris, esq. solicitor of Leominster, to Miss Browne, of Hilcombe, Gloucestershire, eldest daughter of the late J. B. esq. of Hereford.

Mr. Bing, tailor, of Chester, to Miss E. Howard, of Whitchurch.

Mr. Jones, Sadler, to Mrs. Roberts, of the Butcher's Arms inn, both of Oswestry.

Died.] Mrs. Wyke, relict of A. W. surgeon, late of the Ironbridge.

Miss Boycott, of Coalbrook-dale.

At the Old Park, near Wellington, Mr. W. Matthews.

Mr. E. Dicken, 81, many years clerk of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

Aged 74, Mrs. Bratton, wife of Mr. B. Back-lane, Wyle Cop.

In Portugal, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. John Bowley, son of Mr. B. of Shrewsbury.

At Sutton, near Oswestry, Martha Wal-lader, 23 years a servant to Mr. Hurleston, of that place.

In Brewood Church, Mr. J. Horton. He had walked from his house, three miles distant, and when divine service was about to begin, he fell down and expired.—Mr. J. Ralphs, formerly of the Turf inn.

Mr. R. Rogers, of Cherrington, near Newport.

Of the scarlet fever, Miss E. Tomkins, 26; on the 11th, Mr. J. T. aged 19, her brother; and on the 13th, Miss Mary T. aged 6, all of the family of Mr. T. of Snitton, near Ludlow.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The value of the Roman coins, which were lately dug up at Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, is estimated at 600l.; and the dean and chapter of Worcester, as lords of the manor, have generously bestowed the whole property on the fortunate discoverer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Sir W. Horton, bart. brother-in-law to the Earl of Derby.—Mr. Badham, bookseller, 83. He has bequeathed 300l. five per cents. to Hereford Infirmary, 300l. five per cents. to the charity-schools, and 200l. sterling to Trinity Hospital, Hereford.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Mr. Roberts, a Monmouthshire grazier, who attended Ingatestone fair, had his breeches taken from under his head, while asleep at an inn, and his pocket-book extracted

tracted therefrom, containing bills and notes to the amount of 800l.

Married.] At Monmouth, S. Aldred, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Matthews, of Monmouth.

Mr. W. Powell, of the Lodge, Monmouthshire, to Miss E. Jones, third daughter of Mr. J. J. of Wormhill.

Died.] Mrs. Esther Petherick, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, at Ragland.

At Chepstow, Mr. John Rose.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation (under the patronage of Lord Sherborne) for the establishment of a General Dispensary, for the relief of the sick poor of the town of Cheltenham.

Married.] The Rev. T. Huntingford, rector of Kempsford, and nephew to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to Harriet, third daughter of Thomas Apperley, esq.

Mr. J. Davies, surgeon, to Harriet, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas Pike, both of Tetbury.

Mr. N. Izod, land-measurer, of Hinton, near Evesham, to Hester, daughter of the late Mr. James, of Naunton.

Mr. C. Vachell, jun. surgeon, of Cardiff, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. T. Redwood, of Llanmaes, Glamorganshire.

Mr. G. Jelf, of Hackney, to Miss Matthews, daughter of Mr. R. M. of New-House, near Upton-upon-Severn.

Mr. T. Goode, mercer, of Monmouth, to Miss Williams, of Leominster.

Died.] At Chipping-Sodbury, Maria, wife of T. Mitchell, esq.

Mrs. Alden, wife of Mr. T. A. of Sodbury.

After a very tedious illness, Mr. Andrew Woollams, of Tewkesbury, 77.

At Bristol, Mrs. Wiltshire, relict of Wm. W. esq. and sister of T. Tippetts, esq. of Dursley.

The Rev. T. Broughton, more than 30 years rector of St. Peter's parish, Bristol, and a magistrate for Gloucester.

Mrs. Button, of the Lower Northgate-street, 81.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. H. maltster, of Westgate-street.

Mr. J. Cosburn, a respectable maltster, of Minchinhampton.

Mr. Silly, of Brockthorp.

At Warwick, Ann, wife of Mr. Savage, formerly of Gloucester.

The Rev. G. Nelson, of Chedworth.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Byron, brother to the late Lord Byron, and rector of Houghton, in the county of Durham. At the advanced age of near 90, he had this year taken out a licence as usual for shooting.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Patrick, son of Mr. P. of Cassington-mill, to Miss Parker, of Ensham.

Mr. Bartram, to Miss Cosier, both of Oxford.

M. W. Staple, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Browne, prebend of Wells, and rector of Launton.

At Charlbury, J. Phillips, esq. of Chipping-Norton, to Miss Phillips, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Charlbury.

Mr. S. Sutton, to Mrs. Cosier, both of Oxford.

Mr. Edgington, of Cassing on, to Miss Rickets, of Yarnton-hill.

Mr. T. Collier, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Orpwood, of Oxford.

Mr. John Clements, jun. of Holiwell, to Miss Spiers, of Witney.

Mr. J. Hurst, to Miss M. Honey, of Littlemore.

Mr. W. Rone, to E. Rone, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Oxford.

Lieut. J. Woolward, R. N. harbour master of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Dewsnap, of Woodstock.

K. Prescott, esq. of Brasenose College, to Sophia, youngest daughter of S. Stott, esq. of Wilmot Hall, Berks.

At Chipping-Norton, Mr. Hartley, to Miss Ann Philipps.

Mr. Lovegrove, of Long Wittenham, to Miss Leaver, of Ewelme.

C. Shard, esq. only son of C. S. esq. of Lovell Hill, to Harriet, second daughter of W. Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's Hill.

Mr. E. Clare, of Crawley, to Miss Bateman, of Burford.

Died.] At Launton, Mr. J. Jones.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hawtrej, relict of the Rev. C. H. vicar of Bampton. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir R. Deane, bart. and sister of the present Lord Muskerry.—Aged 27 years, Mr. John Bliss, fifth son of Mrs. B, bookseller, High-street.—Frances, wife of John Allnatt, esq. mayor of Wallingford.—Mr. Webb, of Wokingham.—R. Bliss, esq. of Stroud-Green, Newbury.

At Prior's-court House, aged 36, Anne, wife of B. Bunbury, esq.

Mr. Hickson, grazier, of Nether-Worton.

At Lackham-house, Wilts. Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. R. S. rector of Great Warley, and brother to Sir Wm. Smyth, bart. of Hill hall, Essex.

Aged 68, the wife of Mr. John Brown, late post-master of Oxford.

At Bramley, Miss Spearing, of Headington.

Aged 74, Mr. Kerry, of Oxford.

Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Hewitt, late broker, of Oxford.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. G. publican, of Littlegate.

Aged 89, Mrs. Hawkins, relict of the Rev. Wm. H. of Bampton.

At Bicester, the Rev. W. Miller, formerly pastor of the dissenting congregation in that town.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Breadsall, Capt. Maling, R. N. of Missenden, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Darwin, of the Priory, near Derby.

Died.] Mrs. Casemore, wife of Mr. W. C. of Ickford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater's new Gothic Castle is nearly completed, the shell will cost at least 175,000*l*.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—A deputation of the Court of Directors of the India Company lately proceeded to Hertford, to investigate the cause of the late insubordination among the students. After an impartial examination, 40 of the young gentlemen, who appeared most refractory, were suspended, of whom the most blameable will probably be expelled. The whole were immediately ordered to quit the College.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

As a proof of the mildness of the season, on Wednesday, the 4th Dec. Mr. W. Randle, of Stockton, found in the thatch of his hovel a wren's nest, containing the dam and two eggs.

Married.] At Castle-Ashby, Mr. J. Gates, attorney, Northampton, to Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Pearson.

At Priors Marston, Mr. Beasley, of Wormington, to Miss Bond.

Died.] Jane, wife of E. Grant, esq. of Litchborough.

Aged 73, Mr. Pywell, of Stoke-Doyle Lodge.

Mrs. Osborne, wife of Mr. Alderman F. O. of Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

A numerous meeting, consisting of Members of the University, and Gentlemen of the town and county, was held at the Town-hall, to consider of the propriety of forming a Cambridge Auxiliary Bible Society; the Earl of Hardwicke in the Chair; he read a letter from the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University, wherein his Royal Highness stated his approbation of the Parent Society, his willingness to accept the office of Patron of this Society, and subscribed 50 guineas. A Committee was appointed, and a subscription immediately entered into, amounting to upwards of 1000*l*. Meetings for the same purpose have taken place in other parts of the country.

Married.] Mr. S. Harrell, of Foxton, to Miss C. F. Finch, third daughter of C. F. esq. of Little Shelford.

Died.] Mrs. Rushbrooke, wife of Mr. R. of King's-coll.

NORFOLK.

T. Cooke, late of White Lion-street, Pentonville, esq. deceased, has by his will bequeathed 6600*l*. three per cents. to Doughty's Hospital; 1750*l*. three per

cents. to Cook's Hospital; 1000*l*. three per cents. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and 1000*l*. three per cents. to the Blind Hospital, all in Norwich.

Married.] W. S. Stewart, esq. of Rosehall, son of Gen. S. to Miss Baxter of Lynn.

Mr. D. T. Shears, of London, to Miss F. Spurrel, of Bassingham.

Mr. Stevens, of Wisbech, to Mrs. Williams, late of Diss.

Mr. John Copely to Miss E. Smith, both of Norwich.

Mr. King to Miss Watson, both of Wyndham.

Mr. R. Wearing, of Walpole, to Mrs. Powell, of St. Andrew's.

Mr. Hase, of the R. Navy, to Miss Graham, of Norwich.

Mr. W. Powell, of North Walsham, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Mace, of Gressenhall.

Mr. T. Groom, of Walsingham, to Miss L. Lake, of Thursford.

R. J. Orris, esq. of Hindringham, to the daughter of J. Young, esq. of Rudhum.

The Rev. E. Bellman, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Dysart, to Miss Harvey, eldest daughter of J. H. esq. of Thorpe Lodge.—Mr. B. D. Squire, merchant, of Norwich, to Emma, third daughter of J. Harvey, Esq.

Mr. W. Goulty, of Rotherhithe, to Miss Warner, of East Dereham.

Mr. R. Cantrell, of Morton, to Miss Palmer, of Norwich.

Died.] At Brancaster, Mr. J. Curtis, formerly of Lynn.

At Yarmouth, 73, Mrs. H. Holl, relict of Mr. J. H. of Chedgrave.—Mrs. J. Bracy.

Miss C. Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. formerly of Norwich.

J. Davy, esq. of Heacham.

R. Pursglove, gent. of Lynn.

Aged 18, Mr. J. Roach, son of Mr. R. of Norwich.

Mrs. Ann Hill, of Norwich.

The wife of Mr. Wm. Cockle, surgeon, of Terrington St. John's.

The wife of Mr. T. Bonner, merchant, of Lynn.

Mrs. M. Morley, widow of Mr. J. M. of Stoke Ferry, 67.

At Wimbotsham, Mr. J. Garnham.

Mr. T. Fulcher, son of Mr. W. F. of Old Buckenham.

The Rev. J. Stewart Mackenzie, f Thetford.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. Hobbins, wife of Mr. J. H. merchant.

Mr. W. Badger, Coast Waiter of the Customs at Lynp.

Mr. Jos. Clarke, of Diss, 83.

At Taham, aged 12, T. H. Nelson, youngest son of Mr. R. N. late of Burnham Thorpe.

Aged 76, the wife of Mr. Thos. Smith, formerly of Yarmouth.

Mr. J. Wicks, 76, formerly of Norwich.

Aged 77, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. J. B. formerly a shawl manufacturer of Norwich.

At Mulbarton, 61, E. Hooke, esq. barrister.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] J. F. Clayton, esq. of Yoxford, to the second daughter of Mr. J. Willett, of Cambridge.

Mr. Wm. Pratt, of Stowmarket, to Miss Jackson of Dennington.

Mr. Wm. Potter to the youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Hall, both of Ipswich.

At Messing, Mr. James Herrington to the second daughter of Mr. J. Whitehead, of Old Newton.

At West Wycomb, the Rev. S. Badeley, Vicar of Ubbeston, to Miss Coyte, daughter of Dr. C. late of Ipswich.

Mr. T. Walford, jun. of Colchester, to Miss Lorkin, of Sudbury.

At Black Notley, the Rev. C. Wakeham, of Bocking, to the daughter of the late J. Rogers, esq. of Norwich.

Mr. Wm. Prentice, to Miss Gregson, both of Harwich.

Lieut.-Col. Kane, Inspecting Field Officer, to Mrs. Morgan, sister of Lieut.-Col. M. Birch Grove, Glamorgan.

Mr. Wm. Arnold, to Miss F. Neale, both of Newmarket.

Mr. Thomas Fison, (4th son of Mr. F. merchant, of Barningham) to Mary, only daughter of Mr. G. of Cotton.

Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Brightwell, daughter of J. B. of Worlington.

At Kimberley, Sir T. M. Haselrigg, bt. of Hoxne-hall, to the Hon. Letitia, daughter of Lord Wodehouse.

Mr. R. Jannings, of Bacton, to Miss Rainbird, of Westthorp.

The Rev. George Bidwell, Rector of Stanton, to Miss Bidwell, only daughter of S. B. esq. of East Dereham.

At Aldborough, R. Child, Esq. of Stamford-street, to the 2d daughter of J. Gay, esq.

Mr. R. Nice to Miss Morrice, both of Great Barton.

Died.] At Orford, the eldest daughter of J. W. Gooch, esq.

Mr. Robert Toosey, of Ipswich.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Jane Dobson.—Mrs. Mary Lever.—Aged 86, Mrs. Kilderbee.—Aged 79, Wm. Norris, gent.—Mr. John Hodges, of Colchester.—Mr. R. Cook.

Charlotte, wife of the Rev. F. C. Negus, Rector of Brome and Oakley.

At Shrubland Park, H. Middleton, esq.

At Laytham, the Rev. R. Pritchett.

At Bury, Mr. G. Ingram, printer and bookseller.

Aged 80, G. Archer, esq. of Semer.

At Cockfield, aged 89, Mr. Wright, formerly of Felsham.

In East Bergholt, aged 88, Mrs. Roberts, relict of P. R. esq.

Mrs. Scarlin, wife of Mr. S. of Horringer.

At Walworth, Mrs. Ann Sandford, relict of Mr. S. formerly attorney at Chelmsford.

Aged 77, Mr. Langham, of Cockfield.

At Elmset, aged 91, the Rev. W. Talbot, Chancellor of Sarum, Rector of Elmset, and of Teversham, Cambridgeshire. He has for some years been Father of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, having been a subscribing member since 1746.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Harvey, son of E. Harvey, esq. of Tolleshunt Knights, to Miss Grimwood, daughter of J. Grimwood, esq. of Witham.

Mr. J. Walker, of Mile End, to Frances, third daughter of R. Woodgate, Esq. of Ramsden Hall.

At Messing, Mr. J. Herrington, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. J. Whitehead, of Old Newton.

Mr. W. Potter, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss H. Hall, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Hall, of Stoke-green.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. J. Bunyar, of Maidstone, to Miss Fauchon, of Rochester.

At Upper Deal, Mr. J. Cavell, to Miss Atkins, of Dover.

At Gillingham, Mr. Tresse, of Upchurch, to Miss Stephens, daughter of Mrs. Skellett, Brompton.

At Rochester, Mr. Scott, to Miss Krule.

At Sturry, Lieut. Tokely, R. N. to Miss Hodgman.

At Sandwich, Mr. G. Powell, to Mrs. Culling.

At Folkstone, Mr. J. Ladd, to Miss E. Swaine.

At Appledore, Mr. Wm. Hills, of Aldington, to Miss Boon, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of Appeldore Heath.

Mr. R. Rybot, to Miss Freeman, both of Margate.

Mr. J. Rootes, to Miss Fisher, both of Eltham.

At Biddenden, Mr. N. Boorman, to Miss Downes.

Mr. T. Neve, son of Mr. J. N. of Tenterden, to Miss Tunner, of Wiversfield.

Mr. R. Miller, of Hunton, to Miss Ash, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. A. of Linton.

S. Bensted, jun. esq. of Chatham, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Morris.

J. T. Clement, esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss Mount, of Howfield, near Canterbury.

At Tottenham, E. Hughes, esq. of Ashford, to Mrs. Rickman, of Tottenham.

At Beckenham, the Rev. E. Bouverie, second son of the Hon. B. B. and Vicar of Coleshill, to the fourth daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter, and of Lady E. Courtenay.

At Lewisham, T. Tebbutt, jun. esq. of Gray's Inn, to the youngest daughter of W. Limbery, esq. of Blackheath.

Died.] At Rochester, the Rev. C. Moore, Rector of Cuxstone.

At Great Chart, Mrs. Mead, aged 83.

At Deal, aged 63, Mr. M. Martin.—The Hon. L. P. Bouverie, third son of the Earl of Radnor.

At Easry, Miss H. Spain, fifth daughter of Mr. B. S.

At Folkstone, Miss M. Anstee.—Mr. J. Baker, aged 80.

At Willesborough, Mrs. Hayward, aged 77.

At Dover, Mrs. Cornes.

Mr. J. Moore, formerly of Wingham.

Mrs. Sheppard, relict of Mr. S. of Maidstone.

In Canterbury, Mr. G. Lawrence.—Mr. Ellerbeck, sen.—Mr. J. Dawson.—E. Crayford, esq. aged 78.—Mrs. Butterworth, aged 61.

At Dover, Mr. Wm. Bond, aged 67 years.

Mrs. Saunders, widow of Mr. R. Saunders, of Deal.

At Hastings, the second daughter of J. Scott, of North Cray-place.

At Newington, Mr. R. Dixon, aged 71.

At Herne, Mr. Belsey, shopkeeper.

At Ore, Mr. Hope.

Mrs. Foreman, wife of Mr. T. F. of Faversham.

At Margate, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H.

Mrs. Kennett, wife of Mr. K. sen. of Maidstone.

At Tenterden, in her 83d year, Mrs. Boorham.—Miss E. Dyne.—Mrs. Buckwell, wife of Mr. B. B.—Mrs. Holding, 78, wife of Mr. L. H. a dissenting Minister there.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Margate, 78.

Miss Huggens, of Sittingbourn.

At Rodmersham, Mr. H. Denne.

At Little Barton, Miss Crosoer, daughter of the late Mr. H. C. of Bridge.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Wilson, aged 67, many years an eminent woolstapler in that town.

Aged 72, Mrs. Mary White, during 48 years the tried and faithful servant of Mrs. Rayley, of Greenwich. She was a native of the town of Devizes, Wilts, and her remains were by her request interred in the Churchyard of St. John in that place. From small beginnings she had gradually accumulated a considerable property, and had the satisfaction of bequeathing to her relations those

solid advantages which seldom fail to reward the exertions of persevering industry.

SUSSEX.

A few days since a gentleman of Lewis shot a hen pheasant that was very singularly marked, the plumage of her head, and part of the neck being nearly all white, and that on the back speckled with the same colour. It is esteemed as a *rara avis*.

Died.] At Udimore, Mr. Edwards; and on the following Tuesday, Dec. 10, Mrs. Edwards, his widow, leaving a family of nine children.

Mrs. Cashford, of Reading Street, aged 67 years.

Mr. White, of Arundel, aged 75.

At High Harrowgate, T. J. Haskolt, esq. of Newport.

HAMPSHIRE.

A few days ago, at about 20 minutes before three, a shock, resembling that of an earthquake, was felt very generally in the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, and vicinity. It was instantaneous, and caused such a tremulous motion in many houses, that as many as twenty families were awoke by it, and sprang out of bed. To many persons it appeared as if some heavy body had been moved in the lower part of the house, and shook its whole fabric; to others it was a sudden motion of the bed, as if caused by the main strength of a person standing near it; the furniture in their rooms cracked, and the handles of chairs moved, as by an electric shock. Several soldiers on guard said it was attended by a hollow rumbling noise; and several people belonging to vessels in the harbour, describe the water as violently agitated for some minutes. It appears to have lasted inland near a minute. The shock was experienced in a slight degree at Dover.

Died.] At Warblington, in his 20th year, Hector Munro, esq. of Novar, N.B.

BERKSHIRE.

The Mausoleum at Windsor, which was begun by Cardinal Wolsey, has lately been finished, agreeably to the directions of His Majesty: and the remains of the late Princess Amelia have been removed into it, according to the original intention.

Married.] C. Shard, jun. esq. of Lovell-hill, to Harriet, second daughter of Wm. Dawson, Esq. of Leonard's-hill.

Died.] R. Bliss, esq. of Stroud-green, Newbury.

At Prior's court-house, Anne, wife of B. Bunbury, esq.

At Newbury, Dec. 13, Anne, the eldest daughter of the Rev. D. James, aged 23. Most forcibly does the death of this young person evince the uncertainty of life, with all its enjoyments. When apparently

ly in perfect health, she was seized with the erysipelas, which terminated her earthly existence in the course of a few days. It was evident, in speaking of the rare qualities of her mind, that unaffected piety to her Maker, and extreme humility, added to the greatest diffidence of her own powers, were her most striking characteristics. Her superior mental acquirements, she devoted most unremittingly to the cause of imparting to the children of the poor that religious instruction, the importance of which was ever most forcibly impressed on her own mind. Under this irreparable loss, the afflictive impressions left on the minds of her surviving friends must be much softened, by the recollection of the shining excellencies of her character.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Heytesbury, Mr. I. Godwin, to Mrs. Flower, who celebrated their nuptials by relieving upwards of fifty families of the neighbouring poor with a half gallon loaf, a piece of meat, and strong beer.

Mr. J. Gale, of Combhay, to Miss Padfield, of Frome.

W. Helyar, esq. eldest son of W. H. esq. of Croker, to Harriet, youngest daughter of T. Grove, esq. of Fern house.

At Wells, Mr. Biss, to Mrs. Oxley.

Mr. J. Davies, surgeon, to Miss Harriet Pike, 5th daughter of Mr. T. P. of Tetbury.

Mr. R. Dix, of Wells, to Miss Stokes, daughter of Mr. Ed. St. of East Horrington.

Wm. Pyne, esq. of Lyme, to Elizabeth, only sister of R. T. Combe, esq. of Earnshill.

Mr. G. Clark, to Miss Keeling, of Brock street.

Mr. R. Eddolls, of Hardenhuish, to Miss Ann Millard, of Bulidge Farm.

The Rev. T. Pritt, Rector of Gittisham Devon, to the eldest daughter of the late H. W. Sanford, esq. of Walford.

W. Clark, jun. esq. of Norfolk-crescent, to Miss C. Smith, of Stanhope-street.

At Marlborough, Mr. C. Baker, of Yovil, to Miss Maria Brinsdon.

At Bath, T. N. Elwyn, esq. of Sandwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. Harvey, esq. of that place, and neice of the late Vice-Admiral Sir H. K.B.

Died.] In Milsom-street, Mrs. Rundall, mother of Mrs. Elliston.

Mrs. Sweatman, wife of Mr. S. late of Bristol.

In Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Broughton, many years rector of St. Peter's.

At Wells, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Giles, daughter of Mr. M. Tucker.

At Seaborough house, the Rev. Wm. Greenwood.

Wm. V. May, esq. of Jamaica.

John Warre, esq. of West-lodge, 76.

Mr. C. Poole, of Stowey, in this county.

At Batneaston, in his 95th year, Mr. Hans.

J. Purnell, esq. merchant, Bristol. He had been looking over one of the houses now finishing in the Lower Crescent, Clifton; when upon throwing up a window in the attic story to admire the prospect around, he lost his balance, was precipitated into the area, and killed upon the spot. He has left a widow and six children.

At Bath, T. Bridge, esq. of Davenham.

Two years since, it was stated that the fleeces from his Majesty's Spanish flocks of sheep, were purchased by Mr. Job White, of Frome. It now appears that the produce of two years growth, from the same quarter, has been purchased by the same respectable manufacturer, who firmly supports his opinion, that the wool of Spanish flocks on British ground, still maintains, undiminished, its proud title to pre-eminence.

DORSETSHIRE, &c.

Married.] Wm. Pyne, esq. of Lyme, to Elizabeth, only sister of R. T. Coombe, esq. of Earnshill.

R. A. Honsman, esq. of the 11th foot, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Winston, of Exeter.

At Souton, Mr. Mann, of Exmouth, to Miss Pidsley, daughter of — P. esq. of Souton.

At Chettle, Wm. Whitaker esq. of Motcombe, to Miss H. W. Parsons.

Mr. B. Biles, of Handley, to Miss Newman, of Moneton.

Mr. Wm. Gold, of Kingsworthy, to Miss Ellis, of Wimborne.

Deaths.] At Salisbury, the only son of T. Stillingfleet, esq. of Cranborne.

At Topsham, Mr. Welland, wife of the Rev. R. Welland.

At Brustock, H. Slade, esq. aged 85: he was brother to the late Commissioner S. of the navy, and uncle to the present Major-General S. now in Portugal. He has left to regret his loss, eight children and forty-seven grand children, many of whom are now educating for officers.

At Westcombe-house, Mrs. Chalmer, wife of Geo. C. esq. late of Madras.

At Upway, aged 74, Mrs. Steward, widow of the late G. S. esq. many years one of the M.P's for Weymouth, and Paymaster-general of the marines.

DEVONSHIRE.

Steam Engines.—In no part of the kingdom have these stupendous machines been brought to greater perfection, either in size or principle, than in the mining counties of Cornwall and Devon. The largest ever built

built has lately been erected at Chacewater mine by Mr. S. Moyle, of that place, and is, for size and efficiency, as well as for neatness, without a parallel. This stupendous machine is equal in power to 1010 horses; it works day and night in pumping dry a mine of 100 fathoms deep, of a large extent; and the quantity of water pumped out in a minute, and the column consequently lifted, is greater than by any other machine of the kind ever erected.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. J. Hurst, of Ashburton, to Miss Jean Mann, of Wernbury.

Mr Colenso, of St. Austell, to Miss Blackmore, eldest daughter of Mr. T. B.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. J. Richards, of Clyst St. Lawrence, to Miss Wheadon, dau. of Lieut. H. W., R. N.

At Stoke Dame, S. Wakefield, esq. of Yealmpton, to Mrs. A. Haynes, of Plymouth Dock.

At Charles, Mr. P. Moore, attorney, to Miss Hammett.

Died.] At Chulmleigh, Mr. Stucley, surgeon, who eminently and successfully practised 60 years.

Mr. J. Marless, of Bridgewater. He has left a wife and 10 children.

Mr. J. Whiteway, of Kingsteignton.

At Kenton, Mr. J. Chown, aged 76.

Mrs. Duins, wife of Mr. D. late of the Dock yard, Plymouth.

Mrs. M. Higgs, relict of the late Mr. J. H., of Fowey.

At Ilfracombe, Miss Torriano, only daughter of Capt. T. and grand-daughter of the late Gen. Lavasel.

Mrs. Lempriere, wife of the Rev. Dr. L. Rector of Meath, and head-master of the Free Grammar School in Exeter.

At Totnes, Mr. S. M. Windeatt, jun.

At Cloakham, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of A. F. esq. late of Bath-street, Bristol.

CORNWALL.

The powder mills at Cosawes, near Penrhyn, have of late been singularly unfortunate. Another explosion took place there a few days ago; but no lives were lost.

The new system of education has extended to this distant county; and a School-master to teach boys, on Dr. Bell's plan, is advertised for, to settle at Wodebridge, near Bodmin.

Married.] At St. Michael's, Cornwall, F. Paynter, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surry, to Mrs. Olding, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Mr. J. Keaste, of Rake, to Miss Penwarne, daughter of J. P. esq. of Trebawke.

At Falmouth, Mr. T. Hearle, to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late J. P. of Falmouth, esq. solicitor.

Died.] At Falmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Tregelles, mother of S. T. esq. of Falmouth.

At Morval, Mr. D. Raby, formerly of St. Martin's, Looe.

In St. Tudy, Mr. Worth.

At Penzance, John Cunnack, esq.

Mr. C. Smith, of Newton-St.-Looe, 65.

In his 87th year, the Rev. Edw. Morshead, M. A. rector of Little Petherick.

WALES.

The Corporation of Trinity House have directed proper land-marks to be erected to denote the situation of a dangerous sunk rock, called the Cole Rock, near the Skerries Light-house, off the north-east point of the entrance into Holyhead Harbour; upon which rock a considerable number of vessels have struck and been much damaged, and others have been totally lost and their crews perished.

Upwards of 200 sail of shipping, which had been waiting for a wind, lately quitted Swansea and Neath, freighted with the produce of our mines and works, and bound to various ports of England and Ireland.

Married.] At Swansea, B. Price, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Bowes.

Lieut. Col. Kane, to Mrs. E. S. Morgan, sister to Lieut.-Col. M. of Birch Grove, Glamorganshire.

At Hubberstone, Mr. J. Davies, of Milford, shipwright, aged 76, to Mrs. J. Trigg, aged 84, of the former place.

D. Hughes, esq. of Denbigh, to Miss Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. L. of Chester.

At Mold, Thomas Makin, esq. of Llwynegrin-hall, to the second daughter of J. Pemberton, esq. of Sutton-place, Lancashire.

Mr. Thos. Smith, to Miss Leonard, second daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Cuckow.

J. Goddard, esq. of Tregarnedd, Captain in the Royal Anglesea Local Militia, to M. E. sixth daughter of J. B. Sparrow, esq. of Red Hill, Anglesea.

Mr. R. Ellis, Comptroller of Customs at Pwllheli, to Miss E. Pritchard, only daughter of Mr. J. P.

At Llanmaes, Mr. C. Vachell, jun. of Cardiff, to the second daughter of Mr. T. Redwood.

Capt. Beaver, of the Unity, to Mrs. Leonard, Carmarthen.

W. C. Moore, esq. of Barbadoes, to the eldest daughter of the late W. James, esq. of Sodston.

The Rev. E. Whitley, of Wrexham, to Miss Price, daughter of the late Rev. B. P. vicar of Bodvay.

At Conway, Mr. J. Orford, of Maes Elwy, to Miss Ann Rous, third daughter of the late Mr. R. Conway.

Died.] At Bullebar, N. Leach, esq.

Mr. E. Davies, jun. attorney at Cardigan, aged 25.

Mrs. M. Williams, of Plas Llangefui, aged 80.

At Rhiw, the Rev. E. Rees, sincerely and

and deservedly lamented by all his parishioners, over whom he presided with care and fidelity for 33 years.

The Rev. J. Williams, of Ystrad Teilo, Cardiganshire, aged 77.

At Haking, Mr. C. Emmment, aged 93.

At Dolgelly, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llangelyhin.

Mrs. Jones, wife of M. J. of Swansea.

At Llanstephan, Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late D. L. esq. of Laques.

Suddenly at Carmarthen, while attending the marriage of a friend, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. W. of Plas-gwyn.

J. Davies, esq. solicitor, Narberth.

Mr. M. Jones, sen. of Leighton.

Mr. W. Roberts, merchant, Carnarvon.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Rose.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Houston Mill, East Lothian, in his 93d year, the celebrated Andrew Meikle, inventor of the improved Threshing-Mill; and at Knows Mill, on the 29th ult. his son, George Meikle, who invented the Water Wheel, erected at Blair Drummond. To the Meikle family, Scotland, and the agricultural world in general, are much indebted. The mill for making Pearl or hulled Barley, was first introduced by them. The Water Wheel at Blair Drummond will always furnish a lasting monument of their ingenuity; and the improved threshing mill may be safely pronounced the most valuable implement in the farmer's possession.

At Montrose D. Duthie, at the advanced age of 95. He was blind for many years previous to his death; but what is very remarkable, he perfectly recovered his sight the day before his dissolution.

IRELAND.

On the 30th of November, the Saldanha frigate, in company with the Talbot sloop of war, sailed on a cruise to the westward, from their station on Lough Swilly. Early on the 4th inst. it blew a gale of wind, which increased until evening, when it became a violent storm. From the knowledge that these vessels were off the coast, the wind N.W. blowing directly upon it, much apprehension was entertained. On Friday morning several pieces of wreck were found upon the coast, with the mark of Saldanha on the timber. This excited great anxiety; but the evening produced certain information of the loss of the frigate and every person on board. Upwards of 200 of the dead bodies were cast on shore, among which was that of Captain Pakenham; he had nothing on him when taken up but his shirt and night-cap. The bay they were driven in is called Ballymastaker, and is at the entrance of Lough Swilly. The Saldanha was a fine frigate, of 38 guns; her commander was the brother of Lady Wellington. Some of the officers were on shore at the time of the accident, as were a very few of the men.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

NOVEMBER.

Freezing Month.

The fields their verdure now resign
The bleating flocks and lowing kine,
Give o'er their former play;
The feather'd tribes forget the notes,
Which joyful strain'd their vocal throats,
To chaunt the matin lay.

THERE has hitherto been much less indication of the approach of winter, than is usual at this late season of the year. The weather has been mild and open, except the frosty nights betwixt the 19th and 23d; but the quantity of rain that has fallen has been very great.

The prevailing winds have been those from south-west, west, north-west, and north; but chiefly from the two latter quarters. The only days during which I recollect the wind to have been easterly were the 8th, 22d, 23d, and 25th. We had fresh gales on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th. Strong gales on the 15th, and violent storms, with squally weather, on the 2d and 5th.

With respect to rain; until the 19th of the month, there was so incessant a succession of wet, that we had only two fine days during the whole time. But, from the 19th to the 30th, (with the exception of the 25th) we had fair weather. The four latter days were foggy.

In my last Report I stated that the Hirundines had all taken their departure on the 17th, but in this I find myself to have been in error, as an immense flight of them were remarked by a friend of mine in this neighbourhood so late as the 23d. But after that day none were to be seen except a few stragglers.

November 3d. Two or three swallows were this morning remarked in flight, about the surface of the river. In my next Month's Report it will be seen that several were observed so late as even the beginning of December.

November 4th. I observed a blind worm (*Anguis fragilis*) lying dead by the side of the road. As a proof of the great mildness of the season, I was this day shewn an apple-blossom; and a few days afterwards, a branch of lilac in bloom.

November 7th. In moist places the oaks continue still in verdure; but the foliage of almost all other trees is entirely gone. Many of the summer and autumnal plants are yet in flower; I remarked, amongst these, the red-flowered Lychnis, (*Lychnis disica, flore rubro*); Common Tormentil, (*Tormentilla officinalis*); Soft-leaved Cranesbill, (*Geranium molle*); Joy-leaved Snap-Dragon, (*Antirrhinum cymbalaria*); and the Common Wall-flower.

November 11th. Woodcocks are scarce. Gulls frequent the rivers and fields in the inland parts of the country.

November 14th. The Greater Periwinkle, (*Vinca major*), which usually flowers only during the months of April and May, is now in great beauty in sheltered gardens in this neighbourhood. Sweet-scented violets are likewise in flower.

November 20th. The Mulberry-trees continued in verdure till last night; but this morning, in consequence of the intensity of the frost, the leaves are all fallen.

November 22d. Large flocks of Fieldfares begin to arrive.

Moles continue to throw up the earth, the frost not having yet penetrated the surface of the ground to a depth sufficient to prevent them from continuing their usual operations. I have not seen any species of Bats flitting about for several evenings past.

The flowers of the Strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*) fall.

November 27th and 28th. A considerable quantity of Silver Whiting (*Gadus Merlangus*) of a size much greater than I have usually seen them, have been caught off this coast with lines; some of them weigh upwards of two pounds and a half each.

November 30th. This evening a few Mackrel were brought to shore in the Herring nets. The Herring fishers have been extremely successful. In no season, for many years back, has such a quantity of these fish been caught as this year; and the abundant supply has been peculiarly acceptable to the poor, many of whom salt and hang them up in their cottages for future subsistence.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE country occupations at present are hedging and ditching, draining, threshing, manuring, &c. From the extreme mildness of the season, very little stock as yet has been taken into the straw-yards, whilst both lands and yards, in low and undrained situations, are in a wet and poachy state, not the most salubrious for cattle.

Wheat looks particularly healthy and well, perhaps too forward and bulky on some soils. In Norfolk, where very thick sowing has of late years become the fashion, the land in some parts, is covered with such a burden of plant, as to attract the attention of strangers. Rye, tares, winter barley, and all cattle food, wear a most luxuriant appearance. The green of the meadows is of the beautiful hue of spring, and, as has been before observed, the quality of autumnal grass was never better than during the present season. Turnips and cabbage equally good and plentiful. Potatoes continue to rise of good quality. Hops of the first quality advanced in price, but the general sample coarse. The wool trade remains as usual dull, excepting for fine clothing wool. No report of hemp grown in Suffolk or Norfolk; formerly an ordinary crop in those counties. The opinion, said to be confirmed, that the last wheat crop was full one-fourth short of a fair average. The most authentic intelligence from the continent states, that the blight and mildew were universal throughout, and that prices have risen in consequence. In Ireland, the wheat is said to have escaped with the least injury. Should any economical measures be thought necessary, to eke out the stock of wheat and flour on hand, it is obvious, they ought to commence with all possible speed. It is supposed, that whatever supplies of wheat and flour can be obtained from America, will be absorbed by the demand in Spain and Portugal.

The flesh markets in town and country, distinguished by the usual abundance; prices not considered as exorbitant, but expected to advance in the spring. Milch cows never dearer, selling from 20l. to 30l. each, and upwards. Pig stock of all descriptions in remarkable plenty. The ewes are lambing successfully and under very favorable circumstances. Smithfield market has been amply supplied, the prices as under, excepting for prime sizeable fat beef, which commands a superior price. The best articles at the Cattle shew, met with a ready and advantageous sale.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—House Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter—Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 8d. to 7s.—Irish ditto 3s. to 5s. 8d.—Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins 20s. to 50s.—Oil cake 16l. 16s. per thousand.—Potatoes 2l. to 5l. per ton. Corn Exchange: Wheat from 60s. to 120s. per qr.—The quartern loaf 17d.—Barley 36s. to 55s.—Oats 23s. to 42s.—Hay 4l. to 5l. 18s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 2l. to 3l. 11s. 6d.

Middlesex, Dec. 24.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 24th of Nov. to the 24th Dec. Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest, 30.05.	Nov. 20.	Wind N.W.	Highest,		
Lowest, 28.39.	Dec. 9.	— S.	Lowest, 52°	Dec. 8, and 20.	— S. and W.
Greatest variation in } 53 hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in } 8°.		
On the 16th, the mercury was 28.95, and on the 17th, 29.5.			At 7 in the morning on the 6th, the thermometer at 29°, and the following morning at 46°.		

The quantity of rain fallen in the course of the month is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the whole month, is equal to 29.529 : and the mean temperature for the same period nearly 41° , a circumstance that will account for the continuance of vegetation. It was observed some years since, under the article Public Societies, that so long as the medium temperature was 40° and upwards, so long would the grass in the fields, and the vegetables in the gardens, proceed in their growth, hence the beauty of the surrounding verdure at the moment of writing this report. On the 5th and 6th the frost was very severe, but it scarcely lasted 30 hours. At ten o'clock in the evening of the former, and at six in the morning of the latter of the above-named days, the mercury was as low as 22° , or full ten degrees below the freezing point. On the 12th and again on the 18th there were slight frosts. On the 27th, the mercury was at 27° , but it rose again rapidly, and on the following morning it was 40° . There have been thirteen days in which there has been rain or snow : eight days have been uncommonly brilliant, and the others may be reckoned fair or dull : on some, though not on many, the fogs have prevailed. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly quarters.

In the evening of the 7th of Nov. about half past eight, a splendid meteor illumined the whole metropolis, and it appeared above the loose clouds, and passed over an amplitude of 60 degrees, in about 15 or 20 seconds, a space of time much too short for any accurate observations to be made on it. Its greatest altitude was estimated at 20 degrees, and it disappeared in the N.N.E. part of the horizon. Its diameter was said to be about the sixth part of a degree : its mass appeared compact, its light dense, and the colour was bluish resembling that which is produced by the combustion of Roman candles.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank Y. for his observations.

It appears that, in Scotland, the low salaries of School-masters are merely premiums to induce settlement, and that every child is paid for separately.

Our next Supplement, which will be ready about the 30th of January, will be rich in interest ; but, as Country Booksellers are sometimes unaware of the period of its publication, we request that our Subscribers will remind them of its expected appearance. Including the two Supplements, the vast body of information contained in the Monthly Magazines, costs but 28s. per annum, an expence which we trust all our readers deem inconsiderable when contrasted with the value and variety of its contents.

Mr. Neild, of Preston, requests us to reprint the last Paragraph of the Letter which we copied from the Westmoreland Paper, as follows :

"If we divide the number of yards which the hill is high, by the number of degrees which the thermometer sinks, we shall have the number of yards for each degree of the thermometrical depression, viz. $930 \div 15 = 62$, so that there will be 62 yards of elevation, for every degree that the thermometer sinks. When the Mercury in the barometer falls an inch by ascending an hill, we may calculate nearly 1000 feet ; and, when the thermometer sinks a degree, we may reckon 186 feet of elevation.

ERRATA.—In the present Number, page 523, line 4, of the address, for "and" read "or."—Page 544, first line of Mr. LORR's Letter, for "point" read "print."—Page 425, line 19 from bottom, for "Fifths" read "Thirds."—At the date of Mr. CUMBERLAND's Article relative to the Musical Prodigy, for "Sobury" read "Sodbury."—In the Life of Mr. MARTIN, change the letter r into n, and read "Mansfield," at page 556 ;—and Fungus, at page 557, col. 2.